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WYTHE'S
DOSE AND SYMPTOM
BOOK.

POTTER'S MATERIA MEDICA, PHARMACY AND THERAPEUTICS.

A Most Complete and Concise Text-Book.

Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics—including the Physiological Action of Drugs, Special Therapeutics of Diseases, Official and Extemporaneous Pharmacy, etc. By SAM'L O. L. POTTER, M.D., Prof. of the Practice of Medicine in Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, Late A. A. Surg., U.S. Army, Author of "Speech and its Defects," and the "Quiz-Compendis" of Anatomy and Materia Medica, etc.

830 Pages. Cloth, \$3.00; Leather, \$3.50.

This book contains many unique features of style and arrangement; no time or trouble has been spared to make it most complete and yet concise in all its parts. It contains about 600 prescriptions of practical worth, a great mass of facts conveniently and concisely put together, also many tables, dose lists, diagnostic hints, etc., all rendering it the most complete physician's companion ever published.

In detailing the Physiological Action of a leading drug, its characteristic qualities are first enumerated, then its action in an ordinary medicinal dose is described, next the effects produced by small doses continued, and finally those from a toxic dose; these being followed by a brief account of its antagonists and incompatibles, and a concise view of its therapeutical applications.

The portion of the book devoted to Pharmacy has been written especially for the use of physicians who prepare their own prescriptions.

Special Therapeutics is treated elaborately in the third part, each disease being taken up in alphabetical order, with directions for treatment, drugs indicated, with authority recommending them, and 600 valuable prescriptions.

P. BLAKISTON, SON & CO., 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

THE
PHYSICIAN'S
DOSE AND SYMPTOM BOOK,

CONTAINING
THE DOSES AND USES
OF ALL

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE MATERIA MEDICA
AND OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS, ARRANGED
IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER;

ALSO,

Table of Weights and Measures.
Rules to Proportion the Doses of
Medicine.
Common Abbreviations used in
Writing Prescriptions.
Alphabetical List of Materia
Medica.

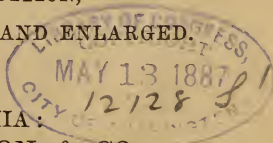
Preparations and Modes of Ad-
ministration.
List of Incompatibles.
Hints on Prescription-Writing.
Table of Poisons and Antidotes.
Hints on Treatment.
Table of Symptoms.

By JOSEPH H. WYTHE, M.D.,

PROF. OF HISTOLOGY AND MICROSCOPY, COOPER MEDICAL COLLEGE,
SAN FRANCISCO; AUTHOR OF "THE MICROSCOPIST," ETC.

SEVENTEENTH EDITION,
COMPLETELY REWRITTEN AND ENLARGED.

PHILADELPHIA:
P. BLAKISTON, SON & CO.,
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PREFACE

TO THE SEVENTEENTH EDITION.

For more than a quarter of a century this compendium has proved its utility by its steady sale, notwithstanding imitations and analogous publications.

In the present edition the lists of medicines and of preparations have been rewritten, and the whole work revised so as to adapt it to the needs of students and busy practitioners and save the trouble of reference to more elaborate works.

J. H. W.

May 1st, 1887.

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DOSE AND SYMPTOM BOOK.

I.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Scruples.	Grains.
lb 1	= 12	= 96	= 288	= 5760
	℥ 1	= 8	= 24	= 480
		ʒ 1	= 3	= 60
			ʒ 1	= 20

APOTHECARIES' OR WINE MEASURE.

Gallon.	Pints.	Fluidounces.	Fluidrachms.	Minims.
Cong. 1	= 8	= 128	= 1024	= 61440
	0 1	= 16	= 128	= 7680
		f℥ 1	= 8	= 480
			fʒ 1	= 60

The drop of water is about equal to a minim, 60 drops being equal to a fluidrachm. It is im-

portant, however, to bear in mind that this is by no means the case with other fluids ; for example, a minim of the tinctures being about equal to two drops, or 120 drops to the fluidrachm.

DOMESTIC MEASURES.

A teacup is considered equal to 4 fluidounces.				
A wineglass	“	“	2	“
A tablespoon	“	“	$\frac{1}{2}$	“
A teaspoon	“	“	1	fluidrachm.

To reduce ordinary doses to metric measures, Leonard advises the multiplication of grains or minims by $6\frac{1}{2}$, giving centigrams ; drachms by 4, giving grams ; ounces by 32, giving grams. Fluidrachms multiplied by 4 gives cubic-centimetres.

II.

RULES TO PROPORTION THE DOSES OF MEDICINE.

IN prescribing, the following circumstances should always be kept in view : Age, Sex, Temperament, Habit, Climate, the Condition of the Stomach, and Idiosyncrasy.

Age.—For an adult, suppose the dose to be ONE, or 1 drachm. Under 1 year will require only $\frac{1}{12}$, or 5 grains. Under 2 years will require only $\frac{1}{8}$, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Under 3 years will require only $\frac{1}{6}$, or 10 grains. Under 4 years will require only $\frac{1}{4}$, or 15 grains. Under 7 years will require only $\frac{1}{3}$, or 1 scruple. Under 14 years will require only $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm. Under 20 years will require only $\frac{2}{3}$, or 2 scruples. Above 21 years the full dose, 1 drachm. Above 65, the inverse gradation of the above.

Opiates affect children more powerfully than adults, but children bear larger doses of calomel than adults.

The following simple rule, given by Dr. Young, will be found very useful as a guide in prescribing for children :—

For children under 12 years of age, the doses of most

medicines must be diminished in the proportion of the age to the age increased by 12 ; thus, at 2 years

$\frac{1}{7}$ — viz. $\frac{2}{2 + 12} = \frac{1}{7}$: or, in other words, add the

age to 12, and divide the sum by the age, and the product will be the proportion of the dose to that of an adult. At 21, the full dose may be given.

Sex.—Women require smaller doses than men ; they are more rapidly affected by purgatives than men, and the condition of the uterine system must never be overlooked.

Temperament.—Stimulants and purgatives more readily affect the sanguine than the phlegmatic, and consequently the former require smaller doses.

Habits.—The knowledge of habits is essential ; for persons in the habitual use of stimulants and narcotics, require larger doses to affect them when laboring under disease, while those who have habituated themselves to the use of saline purgatives, are more easily affected by these remedies. Persons, however, who have habituated themselves to the use of opium, do not require larger doses than usual of other narcotics.

Climate.—Medicines act differently on the same individual in summer and in winter, and in different climates. Narcotics act more powerfully in hot than in cold climates, hence smaller doses are

required in the former ; but the reverse is the case with regard to calomel.

Condition of the Stomach, and Idiosyncrasy.—The least active remedies operate very violently on some individuals, owing to a peculiarity of stomach, or rather disposition of body, unconnected with temperament. This state can be discovered only by accident or time ; but when it is known, it should always be attended to.

In prescribing, the practitioner should always so regulate the intervals between the doses, that the next dose may be taken before the effect produced by the first is altogether effaced ; for, by not attending to this circumstance, the cure is always commencing, but never proceeding. It should, however, also be kept in mind, that some medicines, such as the mercurial salts, arsenic, etc., are apt to accumulate in the system ; and danger may thence arise, if the doses too rapidly succeed one another. The action, also, of some remedies, elaterium and digitalis, for example, continue long after the remedy is left off ; and, therefore, much caution is requisite in avoiding too powerful an effect, by a repetition of them, even in diminished doses. Aloes and castor oil acquire activity by continued use, so that the dose requires to be diminished.

III.

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING PRESCRIPTIONS.

Abbreviation.	Latin.	English.
āā	Ana.	Of each.
Ad lib.	Ad libitum.	At pleasure.
Ad saturand.	Ad saturandum.	Until saturated.
Aq. ferv.	Aqua fervens.	Hot water.
Aq. tepid.	Aqua tepida.	Warm water.
Chart.	Chartula.	A small paper.
Coch. mag.	Cochlear magnum.	A tablespoonful.
Coch. parv.	Cochlear parvum.	A teaspoonful.
Colent.	Colentur.	Let them be strained.
Collyr.	Collyrium.	An eyewater.
Contus.	Contusus.	Bruised.
F. vel ft.	Fiat vel fiant.	Let them be made.
Fol.	Folium vel folia.	A leaf or leaves.
Garg.	Gargarisma.	A gargle.
Gtt.	Gutta vel guttæ.	A drop or drops.
Haust.	Haustus.	A draught.
Infus.	Infusis.	An infusion.
M.	Misce.	Mix.
Mass.	Massa.	A mass.
Mist.	Mistura.	A mixture.
Pil.	Pilula vel pilulæ.	A pill or pills.
Pulv.	Pulvis vel pulveres.	A powder or powders.
Q. s.	Quantum sufficit.	A sufficient quantity.
R.	Recipe.	Take.
Rad.	Radix.	A root.
S.	Signa.	Write.
ss.	Semis.	The half.
Tinct.	Tinctura.	A tincture.

IV.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MATERIA MEDICA.

GIVING ACCENTUATED OFFICINAL AND COMMON NAMES, CHEMICAL COMPOSITION, SOLUBILITY, PHYSIOLOGICAL AND THERAPEUTIC ACTION, DOSE, AND PRINCIPAL PREPARATIONS AND USES.

[For List of Incompatibles, see Section VI, Page 177.]

[Non-Officinal and new remedies marked *.]

ABSIN'THIUM. Wormwood. Leaves and tops of *Artemisia Absinthium*.

Tonic, antispasmodic, anthelmintic.

Use. In intermittents, dyspepsia, gout, hypochondriasis, dropsy, and epilepsy not depending on organic changes. Clysters of the decoction are useful in ascarides.

Dose. ℥j to ℥ij. Of infusion (℥j to Oj) f ℥j. - ℥ij.

ACA'CIA. Gum Arabic. Gum from *A. vera*, etc.

Soluble in cold and boiling water, and dilute acids. Insoluble in alcohol, ether and oils.

Demulcent, nutritious.

Use. In catarrh, pertussis, ardor urinæ, etc. Mucilage of Gum Arabic is often employed as a vehicle for other substances. To render them miscible, oils require three-fourths of their own weight, balsams and spermaceti equal parts, resin two parts and musk five times its weight.

Dose. In mucilage and decoction, ad libitum.

Preparations. Mist. Amygdalæ, Mist. Glycyrrh. Comp., Mist. Guaiaci, Mucilage Acaciæ, Pulv. Amygdal. Comp., Pulv. Cretæ Comp., Pulv. Tragacanth. Comp., Syrupus Acaciæ.

*A'CER PENNSYLVANICUM. Striped Maple.

Use. A decoction of bark has been used in cutaneous affections, and of leaves and twigs to relieve vomiting.

*ACERATES DECUNIBLUS. A plant of New Mexico.

Used as specific in snake-bite.

*ACETATE OF ALUMINUM. $Al_2 (C_2H_3O_2)_3$. A disinfectant, like the Sulphate. A topical astringent also.

*ACETATE OF MAGNESIUM. $Mg. (C_2H_3O_2)_2$.

Inferior, as a purgative, to the Citrate.

ACE'TUM. Vinegar. A dilute solution of Acetic Acid, containing foreign matters.

As sugar in solution is converted into alcohol by the agency of a microscopic organism, the *Torula Cerevisiæ* or Yeast Plant, so diluted alcohol is changed into Acetic Acid by an analogous growth—the *Mycoderma Aceti*.

The *Anquillula Aceti*, or vinegar eels, in cider vinegar, originate in apples, etc.

Refrigerant, diaphoretic, antiseptic, astringent; externally, stimulant and discutient.

Use. In febrile complaints and scorbutus; vapor inhaled in putrid sore throats; lotion in bruises, sprains and burns; diluted for cleansing the eye from particles of lime.

Dose. fʒj to fʒiv.

ACE'TUM CANTHARIDIS. Vinegar of Cantharides.

ʒij Cantharides in Acid. Acet. Oj.

A prompt vesicant.

*ACE'TUM COL'CHICI. Vinegar of Colchicum.
Colchicum root $\frac{3}{4}$ j to Oj Dilute Acetic Acid.
Diuretic.

Use. In dropsy, gout, rheumatism and neuralgia.

Dose. f $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to f $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

ACE'TUM LOBEL'IAE. Vinegar of Lobelia.

Lobelia $\frac{3}{4}$ iv Acid. Aceticum Dil. Oij.

Antispasmodic, expectorant, emetic.

Dose. 30-60 drops as an antispasmodic ; f $\frac{3}{4}$ ss as emetic.

ACE'TUM O'PII. Vinegar of Opium. Black drop.

A substitute for other opiates, when they produce headache, nausea, or nervous disorder.

Dose. Before 1880, the officinal Acetum Opii was nearly double the strength of Laudanum ; it has now the same strength. Dose 10 to 15 drops.

ACE'TUM SANGUINA'RIÆ. Vinegar of Sanguinaria.

Alterative, expectorant.

Use. In cutaneous diseases, sore throat, etc.

Dose. As emetic, f $\frac{3}{4}$ iij-f $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. As alterative and expectorant, 15 to 30 drops.

ACE'TUM SCILLÆ. Vinegar of Squill.

Diuretic, expectorant, emetic ; in large doses purgative.

Use. In dropsies, asthma and chronic catarrh.

Dose. 15m to f $\frac{3}{4}$ j, in aromatic water.

*ACHILLE'A MILLEFO'LIUM. Yarrow. Milfoil.

Mild aromatic astringent, and antispasmodic.

Use. In flatulent colic, in intermittents, and as an emmenagogue.

Dose. Infusion ($\frac{3}{4}$ j to Oj), ad lib.,—volatile oil, 20 drops. Fl. Ext., $\frac{3}{4}$ ss- $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

AC'IDUM ACE'TICUM. Acetic Acid. $\text{Hl}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$, with 64 per cent. of water.

Use. Applied to the nostrils in syncope, asphyxia and headache ; destroys corns and warts.

*AC'IDUM ACE'TICUM CAMPHORA'TUM. Camphorated Acetic Acid. (Acid. Acet., f℥x; Camph., ℥j, reduced to powder by f℥j Alcohol.)

This pungent perfume, useful in fainting, etc., is a substitute for *aromatic spirits of vinegar*, best made by f℥iss oil of rose geranium, 15m of oil of cloves to f℥iv Glacial Acetic Acid.

AC'IDUM ACE'TICUM DILU'TUM. (1 part to 7 of water.)

AC'IDUM ACE'TICUM GLACIA'LE. Glacial Acetic Acid—concentrated or nearly absolute Acetic Acid.

The crude Acetic Acid, obtained by destructive distillation of wood, is called *crude pyroligneous acid*.

Stimulant, antiseptic, rubefacient.

Use. The crude acid (containing creasote) as an application to gangrenous ulcers, and for preservation of animal food. The vapor as an excitant to the nostrils in syncope and headache. As a rubefacient, in croup, etc. As a caustic in warts, corns and cancers.

Incompatible. Alkalies, earths and carbonates.

AC'IDUM ARSENIO'SUM. Arsenious Acid. As_2O_3 .

Transparent when first sublimed, but becoming opaque.

Soluble slowly in 15 parts boiling water, sparingly in alcohol. 100 parts Glycerine dissolve 20 parts. Freely dissolved by Hydrochloric Acid, the alkalies and their carbonates.

Violent irritant and escharotic; alterative in minute doses.

Arsenicalism shown by œdema, especially of face and eyelids, itching of skin and sickness of stomach. Sometimes a measly rash with catarrhal symptoms.

Use. In cutaneous affections, chorea, hemicrania,

intermittent fever and neuralgia, rheumatic gout, scirrhus and cancer.

Dose. Externally, as powder (1 part to 24 of Calomel) in *noli me tangere*, and as paste to destroy cancers. (A barbarous and dangerous practice in empirical hands.)

Average dose internally, $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. 3 times a day.

In poisoning by Arsenic, induce vomiting by the finger or sulphate of zinc, or use stomach-pump; then give demulcents, as milk, white of eggs or flour and water. The main antidote is *Ferric hydrate*, in a moist or pulpy state. (See Table of Poisons.)

Prep. Liq. Acidi Arseniosi ; Liq. Arsenii et Hydrarg. Iod. ; Liq. Potassii Arsenitis ; Sodii Arsenias.

AC'IDUM BENZO'ICUM. Benzoic Acid. $\text{HC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$.

Soluble in 200 parts cold and 24 parts boiling water, in Alcohol, fixed oils and alkaline solutions. 100 parts Glycerine dissolve 10 parts.

Stimulant, expectorant, powerful antiseptic.

Use. In chronic bronchitis. — Of service in genito-urinary diseases, and as a germicide to bacteria.

Dose. 10–30 grs.

Prep. Ammonii Benzoas ; Sodii Benzoas ; Tinct. Benzoini ; Tinct. Benz. Comp. ; Tinct. Opii Ammonii ; Tinct. Opii Camph.

AC'IDUM BO'RICUM. Boric or Boracic Acid. H_3BO_3 .

Soluble in 3 parts boiling and 25 parts cold water, in 6 parts cold and 5 of boiling Alcohol, and in volatile oils, and largely in heated glycerine. Insoluble in ether.

Mild stimulant, detergent, germicide.

Use. In chronic cystitis, diphtheria, and septic diseases.

Dose. 30 grs.

Lister's *Boric Acid Ointment* has one part each of

Boric Acid and white wax, and two parts each of oil of sweet almonds and paraffin.

AC'IDUM CARBAZOT'ICUM. Picric Acid. Trinitrophenol. $C_6H_3(NO_2)_3O$.

Large doses poisonous. Of doubtful medical utility.

AC'IDUM CARBOL'ICUM. Carbolic Acid. Phenol. C_6H_5HO .

Soluble in 20 to 33 parts of water, in Alcohol, Ether, Acetic Acid, Glycerine, and oils.

Antiseptic, parasiticide, externally irritant and anæsthetic; large doses internally, paralytic to the respiratory centres and heart. In small doses, sedative and antifermentative.

Use. Chiefly in surgery as antiseptic. As lotion, gargle, etc., in putrid and eruptive diseases. Internally for gastric and intestinal irritation. As a spray in the Atomizer for diseases of fauces, larynx and bronchial tubes.

Dose. 1-2 drops, in menstruum, 3 or 4 times a day. 1-4 grs. to $\mathfrak{z}$ j water, in Atomizer. 1 part in 40 acetic acid and 100 water, for itch and tetter. For burns, 1 part to 6 of olive oil, spread on lint. 5-10 per cent. solution for instruments, etc., during large operations. For ordinary disinfection, 1 to 80 parts water of the impure acid.

Prep. Ung. Acidi Carbol.; Glycerinum Acidi Carbol.

AC'IDUM CARBOL'ICUM CRU'DUM. Crude Carbolic Acid.

A useful local applicant in uterine catarrh.

AC'IDUM CHRO'MICUM. Chromic Acid. CrO_3 .

Explodes in contact with alcohol, glycerine, etc. Escharotic, disinfectant.

Use. To destroy condylomata; requires care.

AC'IDUM CIT'RICUM. Citric Acid. $\text{H}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7, \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in $\frac{3}{4}$ its weight of cold water and $\frac{1}{2}$ its weight in boiling water. Soluble in Alcohol. Insoluble in Ether.

Refrigerant, antiseptic.

Use. In febrile complaints and surgery.

Dose. 5-30 grs.

Prep. Ferri Citras ; Ferri et Amm. Citras ; Ferri et Quininæ Citras ; Liq. Bismuth et Ammon. Citratiss ; Liq. Ferri Citratiss ; Liq. Ferri et Quininæ Citratiss ; Liq. Magnesii Citratiss ; Liq. Potassii Citratiss ; Lithii Citras ; Potassii Citras ; Syrupus Acidi Citrici.

AC'IDUM GALL'ICUM. Gallic Acid. $\text{HC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_5, \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 100 parts cold and 3 parts boiling water ; in glycerine, 40 grs. to 3j ; very soluble in alcohol and slightly in ether.

Astringent, but less so than tannic acid.

Use. Uterine and vesical hemorrhages, albuminuria and night sweats of phthisis.

Dose. 5-15 grs.

*AC'IDUM HYDRIOD'ICUM DILU'TUM. Dilute Hydriodic Acid.

Alterative, as iodine.

Dose. f3 ss 3 times a day, in barley-water, etc.

AC'IDUM HYDROBROM'ICUM DILU'TUM. Diluted Hydrobromic Acid. 10 per cent. of Hydrobromic Acid (H.Br.) and 90 of water. Sp. Grav., 1.077.

Acts like bromide of potassium.

Dose. f3 ij in syrup, equivalent to 18 grs. of the bromide of potassium.

AC'IDUM HYDROCHLO'RICUM. Hydrochloric Acid. (*Acidum Muriaticum*.) Hydrochloric Acid, H.Cl, and 68.1 water. Sp. Grav., 1.16.

Tonic, refrigerant, antiseptic in small doses, irritant and corrosive in large ones.

Use. Largely diluted, in low fevers, typhus and scarlatina, and gastro-intestinal indigestion, combined with bitter tonics or pepsin.

Dose. 5-10m in bland fluid.

Prep. Acid. Hydrochlor. Dil.; Acid. Nitro-hydrochlor.; Aq. Chlorig.; Liq. Arsen. Chlor.; Liq. Ferri Chlor.; Liq. Zinci Chlor.

AC'IDUM HYDROCHLO'RICUM DILU'TUM. Dilute Hydrochloric Acid.

6 parts Hydrochloric Acid to 13 of Distilled Water. Dilute mineral acids contain 10 per cent. of absolute acid.

Dose. 15 to 30m in water, etc.

AC'IDUM HYDROCYAN'ICUM DILU'TUM. Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid. Prussic Acid. 2 per cent. of Absolute Acid. (H.C.N.)

Hydrocyanic Acid is one of the most rapid and deadly poisons known, paralyzing respiratory centres and heart. Diluted, it is sedative, anodyne and antispasmodic.

Use. In spasmodic cough, asthma, palpitation of heart and irritable stomach.

Dose. 2-4 drops in syrup or gum water, at intervals of at least 2 hours. An overdose should be treated with stimulants and cold affusion.

AC'IDUM LAC'TICUM. 75 per cent. Lactic Acid ($\text{HC}_3\text{H}_3\text{O}_3$) and 25 of water.

Soluble in water, alcohol and ether.

Use. In dyspepsia, especially combined with pepsin. Locally applied, 1 part to 5 of menstruum, to dissolve the false membrane in croup and diphtheria.

Dose. f $\frac{3}{4}$ ss in Oj water, daily.

AC'IDUM NI'TRICUM Nitric Acid. 69.4 per cent. of absolute acid (HNO_3) and 30.6 of water.

Tonic, antiseptic, antisyphilitic, escharotic.

Use. In intestinal indigestion with diarrhoea, chronic hepatitis, and as a lotion to ulcers.

Dose. 5-15m in f $\frac{3}{4}$ iv water.

Lotion, 12m to Oj water.

Prep. Acid. Nit. Dil.; Ac. Nitro-hydrochloricum; Ac. Nitro-hydrochl. Dil.; Liq. Ferri Nitrates; Liq. Hydrarg. Nit.; Sp. Æth. Nitrosi; Ung. Hydrarg. Nit.

AC'IDUM NI'TRICUM DILU'TUM. Dilute Nitric Acid. 1 part to 6 of Distilled Water.

Use. As a drink, diluted largely, in fevers of the typhoid kind; in chronic affections of the liver, attended with a redundant and hasty formation of bile, and in dyspepsia. It is also very useful in the cure of old ulcerated legs.

Dose. 10-20 drops, largely diluted.

AC'IDUM NI'TRO-HYDROCHLO'RICUM. Nitro-hydrochloric Acid. 4 parts Nitric, 15 parts Hydrochloric.

Stimulant, antiseptic, alterative.

Use. In malignant scarlatina, chronic hepatitis, syphilis and oxaluria.

Dose. 3-6 drops, well diluted, after meals.

As foot-bath, f $\frac{3}{4}$ vj to 3 gallons water. For sponging, dilute to the sourness of strong vinegar.

AC'IDUM NI'TRO-HYDROCHLO'RICUM DILU'TUM. Dilute Nitro-hydrochloric Acid. Nit. Acid 4 parts, Hydrochloric 15 parts, Water 76 parts.

Dose. 10-20m, properly diluted.

AC'IDUM OLE'ICUM. Oleic Acid. $\text{HC}_{18}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_2$.

Insoluble in water. Soluble in alcohol, turpentine and oils.

Use. In preparation of Oleates; elegant substitute for ointments.

AC'IDUM OXAL'ICUM. Oxalic Acid, $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4, 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 9 times its weight of cold and in its

weight of boiling water, moderately soluble in alcohol, and with difficulty in ether.

A violent and rapid poison; not used in medicine; a test for lime.

AC'IDUM PHOSPHOR'ICUM. Phosphoric Acid. (H_3PO_4) 50 per cent., and same of water.

AC'IDUM PHOSPHOR'ICUM DILU'TUM. Dilute Phosphoric Acid. 20 parts to 80 of water.

Tonic, refrigerant.

Use. In dyspepsia, hysteria, diabetes, etc.

Dose. 20 drops to fʒj, largely diluted.

AC'IDUM SALICYL'ICUM. Salicylic Acid. $\text{HC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$.

Soluble in 600 parts cold water and 150 parts boiling water, in Alcohol 1 in 2, Ether 1 in 5; carefully-heated Glycerine dissolves 1 part in 50.

Antiseptic, germicide, antifermentative, antipyretic.

Use. In antiseptic surgery; to reduce temperature and promote perspiration in fevers; in rheumatism and gout.

Dose. ʒj in 24 hours. Some use larger doses. Salicylate of Sodium 15 grs. 4 or 5 times a day, is a better form of administering.

AC'IDUM SULPHU'RICUM. Sulphuric Acid. H_2SO_4 . 96 per cent. and 4 of water.

Use. In local pains, in the form of an ointment made of lard ʒj; sulphuric acid ʒj; and in scabies with ʒss of the acid to the lard ʒj.

AC'IDUM SULPHU'RICUM AROMAT'ICUM. Aromatic Sulphuric Acid. Elixir of Vitriol.

Tonic, astringent. An agreeable form of Sulph. Acid for administration.

Use. In dyspepsia, night sweats, etc.

Dose. 10-30 drops in a wineglass of water.

AC'IDUM SULPHU'RICUM DILU'TUM. Dilute Sulphuric Acid. 1 part to 9 of water.

Tonic, refrigerant, astringent.

Use. In typhoid fever, passive hemorrhages and diarrhœa.

Dose. 10-30 drops in water, or infusion of chinchona, through a glass tube or quill to protect the teeth.

AC'IDUM SULPHURO'SUM. Sulphurous Acid. (SO_2). 3.5 and 96.5 water.

Germicide, antifermentative.

Use. Externally, in parasitic affections of scalp or skin, diluted with two or three parts water or glycerine. Internally, for pyrosis and sarcinæ ventriculi, but sulphite of sodium is better.

Dose. fʒj, largely diluted.

AC'IDUM TAN'NICUM. Tannic Acid. Tannin. $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_9$.

Soluble in 6 parts and .6 part of alcohol; very soluble in boiling water and alcohol, and in 6 parts of glycerine. Insoluble in ether.

Chief principle of vegetable astringents.

Use. In active hemorrhages, diarrhœa, etc.

Dose. 2-4 grs. every 3 hours. Externally, the *Glycerite of Tannin* is very astringent (ʒij Tannin in Oss Glycerine, dissolved by gentle heat).

Prep. Collodium Stypticum; Trochisci Acidi Tannici; Ung. Acid. Tan.

AC'IDUM TARTAR'ICUM. Tartaric acid. $\text{H}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$.

Soluble in 0.7 parts of water, 2.5 parts alcohol, 0.5 of boiling water, 0.2 boiling alcohol, and 23 parts ether.

Refrigerant, antiseptic.

Use. In fevers, inflammation and scurvy.

Dose. 10 grs. to ʒss, dissolved in water. 35 grs. with 40 bicarbonate of sodium forms a good

effervescing powder. Dose, a teaspoonful in a tumbler of water.

Prep. Ferri et Ammon. Tart.; Pulv. Effervescens Comp.

*AC'IDUM VALERIAN'ICUM. Valerianic Acid.

Soluble in 30 parts cold water, in alcohol and ether.

Use. In nervous affections less satisfactory than valerian.

Dose. Same as in oil of valerian.

ACONI'TIA. Aconitine. An alkaloid of *A. Napellus*.

Soluble in 150 parts cold and 50 of boiling water, in alcohol, ether and chloroform.

Uncertain and powerful agent.

Use. External counter-irritant in some neuralgias, etc.

Dose. 1 gr. to fʒj alcohol, or 2 grs. to ʒj lard, for external use.

ACONI'TUM. Aconite. *Aconitum Napellus*.

Depressant to sensory nerves and heart. Produces heat, tingling and numbness applied locally.

Use. Topically, in neuralgia and rheumatism. Internally, in sthenic fevers. Has been called the "therapeutic lancet."

Dose. 1 gr. of powdered leaves; $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 gr. of extract; tincture of leaves, 20-30 drops; tincture of root, 3-5 drops.

Prep. Abstractum Aconiti; Emplast. Aconiti; Extract. Acon.; Ext. Acon. Fl.; Tinct. Acon.

*ACTÆ'A SPICATA. Baneberry. Herb Christopher. (Varieties *A. alba* and *A. ruba*. White and red cohosh.)

Root purgative and emetic.

*ADANSO'NIA DIGITA'TA. Boobab.

Mucilaginous, diaphoretic.

Use. In the West Indies in miasmatic diseases.

Dose. Decoction of bark and leaves ʒj to Oiss, boiled to Oj, taken in a day.

A'DEPS. Lard.

Emollient. Useful in cerates and ointments.

A'DEPS BENZOINA'TUS. Benzoinated lard. 2 parts Benzoin to 100 of lard.

Preserves lard from rancidity. Slightly stimulant.

*ADIAN'TUM PEDA'TUM. Maiden hair.

An indigenous fern, bitter, aromatic; used in France, in infusion and syrup, for pectoral affections.

*Æ'SCULUS HIPPOCASTA'NUM. Horse Chestnut.

The fixed oil, extracted from the kernels by ether, has been used in France as topical remedy in rheumatism, and the bark as antiperiodic, in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in 24 hours, in form of decoction. *Esculin*, in 15 gr. doses, repeated once in the intermission, has been used in malarious disorders. *Æ. Pavia*, or Red Buckeye, is said to be analogous poison to strychnine.

Æ'THER. Ether. Sulphuric Ether. 74 per cent. of Ethyl Oxide (C_2H_5)₂O, and 26 of alcohol containing a little water.

Used most externally.

Æ'THER ACE'TICUS. Acetic Ether. $C_2H_5, C_2H_3O_2$. Stimulant and antispasmodic.

Dose. 15-30 drops, diluted.

Æ'THER FOR'TIOR. Stronger Ether. (C_2H_5)₂O. Ethyl Oxide 94 per cent. and 6 per cent. alcohol.

Anæsthetic, narcotic, diffusible stimulant, refrigerant by evaporation.

Use. Chiefly for anæsthesia by inhalation. Internally, in flatulent colic, etc.

Dose. 20 drops to fʒj, in capsules, or pearls, or floating on ice water.

Ætherization may be produced by inhalation through a soft sponge, or cone of paper, etc. The respiration should be watched, and, if very slow or irregular, inhalation should be suspended. The pulse also should be attended to.

*AGAR'IC. Spunk. Touchwood. Tinder. (Product of a fungus. *Boletus laricis*.)

That of the larch is said to be cathartic, that of the oak styptic.

*AGAR'ICUS MUSCA'RIUS. Fly fungus.

Used by the Tartars as an intoxicant.

*AG'AVE AMERICA'NA. American aloe.

Laxative, diuretic, emmenagogue.

Dose. f℥j-f℥ij, 3 times a day.

*AGRIMO'NIA EUPATO'RIA. Agrimony.

Astringent.

Use. In passive hemorrhages, etc.

Dose. ℥j of the powder.

*AILAN'THUS GLANDULO'SA.

Used as vermifuge in tape-worm.

Dose. 8-30 grs. of powdered bark.

*AJU'GA CHAMÆ'PITYS. Ground pine.

Stimulant, balsamic, diuretic, aperient.

Dose. ℥j-℥ij in wine.

*AKAZ'GA. Boundou.

An African ordeal poison, similar to Nux Vomica.

*ALBU'MINATE OF IRON. *Ferri Albuminas*.

Preferred by some to other iron compounds.

Dose. 20-30 grs. in aqueous solution, pill, etc.

*ALBU'MINATE OF IRON AND POTASSIUM, SYRUP OF.

Each f℥j contains 6 grs. sesquioxide of iron.

*ALBU'MINATE OF IRON AND SODIUM.

Each f℥j contains 4 grs. of albuminate.

*ALCHEMIL'LA VULGA'RIS. Ladies' mantle.

Astringent. Used in diarrhœa.

AL'COHOL. Alcohol. 91 per cent. (weight) of Ethyl Alcohol. C_2H_5HO and 9 of water.

AL'COHOL AMYL'ICUM. Fusel oil. Amylic Alcohol. $C_5H_{11}HO$.

Sparingly soluble in water. Soluble in alcohol, ether and oils.

An irritant poison, the product of continued distillation of fermented grain.

AL'COHOL DILU'TUM. 45.5 per cent. (weight) of Ethyl Alcohol and 54.5 of water.

Produced by fermentation of saccharine solutions, by means of a microscopic vegetable, the *Torula cerevisiæ*. Obtained from vinous liquors by distillation.

Powerful and diffusible stimulant; sedative.

Seldom used, undiluted, internally, but in the form of ardent spirits of commerce (generally about .50 per cent. Alcohol). May be of advantage, used diluted, in debility and low fevers.

The use of alcohol in medicine has been wisely diminished in late years, since it often produces an artificial appetite not easily overcome. The nervous symptoms produced by it show its direct and powerful influence upon the nerve centres. It is at first stimulant, and after large doses depressant. The phenomena of intoxication are due to a loss of voluntary control over the nerve centres. In depressed states the system tolerates more than in health. Alcohol checks tissue waste in general.

AL'COHOL METHYL'IC. Spiritus Pyroxilicus. Wood Naphtha.

Used in arts, etc., as cheap substitute for alcohol.

*ALCORN'QUE.

Astringent febrifuge bark from South America.

Dose. 30 grs. of powder.

- *ALE'TRIS. *A. farinosa*. Star-grass. Unicorn root.
Bitter tonic, stomachic, cathartic.
Use. In rheumatism and dropsy.
Dose. 10 grs.; of Fl. Ext., f3 ss-f3j; of Tincture, f3 ss-f3j.
- *ALEURI'TIS TRILO'BA. A tropical plant whose oil has been proposed as substitute for Castor oil. Known in Jamaica as Spanish Walnut oil, and in the Sandwich Islands as Kukui oil.
- *ALIS'MA PLANTA'GO. Water plantain.
Leaves are rubefacient. Root has been used in epilepsy, chorea and hydrophobia, in doses of powder from 10 grains upward.
- *AL'KANET. Root of *Anchusa tinctoria*.
A coloring material.
- *ALLIA'RIA OFFIC'INALIS. Hedge garlic.
Diuretic, diaphoretic, expectorant.
- ALL'IUM. Garlic. *A. sativum*.
General stimulant, diuretic, expectorant.
Use. In flatulence, chronic catarrh, etc.
Dose. Of juice, f3 ss.
Prep. Syr. Allii.
- *AL'NUS. Alder.
Astringent.
Use. In scrofula, secondary syphilis, etc.
Dose. f3j of Fl. Ext.
- AL'OE. Aloes. *A. Socotrina*. Active principle is Aloin.
Stimulating cathartic, acting chiefly on the large intestines; emmenagogue, anthelmintic.
Use. In jaundice, ascarides and amenorrhœa.
Dose. As emmenagogue, 1-2 grs. 3 times a day; as cathartic, 2-15 grs.
Prep. Aloe Purificata; Ext. Aloes Aquosum.
- AL'OE PURIFICATA. Purified Aloes.
Prep. Pil. Aloes; Pil. Aloes et Assafoet.; Pil.

Aloes et Ferri; Pil. Aloes et Mastiches; Pil. Aloes et Myrrhæ; Tinct. Aloes; Tinct. Aloes et Myrrhæ; Vinum. Aloes; Ext. Colocynth. Comp.

ALTHÆ'A. Althæa. Marshmallow. Root of *A. Officinalis*.

Emollient, demulcent.

Use. In pulmonary and intestinal affections, calculus and ardor urinæ; externally, in fomentations, etc.

Prep. Syrupus Althææ.

ALU'MEN. Alum. $K_2Al_2(SO_4)_4 \cdot 24H_2O$.

Soluble in 15 times its weight of cold, and $\frac{3}{4}$ its weight of boiling water. Insoluble in alcohol. 100 parts glycerine dissolve 40 parts.

Astringent; in large doses emetic.

Use. In painter's colic, gastrorrhœa and pseudo-membranous croup. Externally, in ophthalmia, leucorrhœa, etc.

Dose. 10–20 grs., powder, or a wineglassful of whey, made by boiling $\mathfrak{z}$ ij alum in a pint of milk and straining; as collyrium, 4–8 grs. to f $\mathfrak{z}$ j water, or white of egg coagulated by rubbing with a lump of alum; as gargle, $\mathfrak{z}$ ss– $\mathfrak{z}$ j in Oj water, sweetened with honey; as emetic in croup, a teaspoonful in molasses.

Wickersheimer preserving fluid is made with alum 100 grammes, sodium chloride 25 grammes, potassium nitrate 12 grammes, potassium carbonate 60 grammes, arsenious acid 10 grammes, dissolved in 3000 grammes (3 litres) boiling water, cooled, filtered, and 4 litres of glycerine and 1 litre of wood naphtha added.

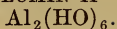
Prep. Al. Exsiccatum.

ALU'MEN EXSICCA'TUM. Dried Alum. $K_2Al_2(SO_4)_4$.

Irritant, escharotic.

Use. To destroy exuberant granulations.

ALUMIN'II HY'DRAS. Hydrate of Aluminium.



A feebly astringent powder.

ALUMIN'II SUL'PHAS. Sulphate of Aluminium.



Soluble in 1.2 parts water, and very soluble in boiling water. Nearly insoluble in alcohol.

Antiseptic, astringent.

Use. In fetid vaginal discharges, ulcers, etc.

Dose. In solution (3 ijss-3 vj) ; for injection of cadavers a pound to the quart, but is inferior to chloride of zinc.

*AMARAN'THUS. Prince's Feather.

Leaves astringent.

*AM'BERGRIS.

Antispasmodic.

Dose. 5 grs. to 3j.

*AMBRO'SIA TRI'FIDA. Ragweed.

Astringent, tonic.

AMMONIA'CUM. Gum Ammoniac.

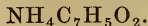
Partly soluble in water, alcohol, vinegar and alkaline solutions. A milky emulsion when triturated with water, which becomes clear on standing. The transparent alcoholic solution becomes milky on adding water.

Stimulant, expectorant ; in large doses cathartic.

Use. Chronic catarrh, asthma, etc.

Prep. Emplast. Ammoniaci ; Mist. Ammoniaci.

AMMO'NI BEN'ZOAS. Benzoate of Ammonium.



Soluble in water and alcohol.

Slightly stimulant, diuretic.

Use. In gouty affections.

Dose. 10-30 grs.

AMMO'NII BROMI'DUM. Bromide of Ammonium.
 NH_4Br .

Soluble in 1.5 parts water and 150 parts alcohol, .7 parts boiling water, 15 parts boiling alcohol and sparingly in ether.

Less depressing than bromide of potassium.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ – $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ a day, in dilute solution.

AMMO'NII CARBO'NAS. Carbonate of Ammonium.
 $\text{NH}_4\text{HCO}_3.\text{NH}_4\text{NH}_2\text{CO}_2$

Soluble in 4 times its weight of water and abundantly in alcohol. 100 parts glycerine dissolve 20 parts. Boiling water decomposes it.

Externally irritant; internally, a cardiac and respiratory stimulant.

Use. In debility, bronchitis, etc.

Dose. 5 grs. in mixture, repeated every two hours. Too irritant in powder or pill. Smelling salts are made by coarsely bruising and adding $\frac{1}{2}$ its bulk of strong Aq. Ammon., scented with Ol. Lavend., Ol. Caryoph., Ol. Bergamii, etc. For effervescing draughts, 20 grs. of Carb. Ammon. require $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ of lemon juice, 24 grs. Citric Acid, or $25\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Tartaric Acid.

AMMO'NII CHLO'RIDUM. Chloride of Ammonium.
 NH_4Cl .

Soluble in 3 parts cold and 1.37 of boiling water, sparingly in alcohol. 100 parts glycerine dissolve 20. To powder it, granulation must first be effected by stirring a saturated boiling solution till cold.

Stimulant, diuretic, expectorant.

Use. In bronchitis and catarrhal pneumonia, chronic disease of liver and obscure nervous affections; externally, for bruises and indolent tumors.

Dose. Expectorant, 5–10 grs., every 2 hours, in sweetened mucilage; externally, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ in $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ix}$ of water and $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of alcohol. Injection in leucorrhœa,

etc., $\mathfrak{Zj}$ – $\mathfrak{Ziv}$ to Oj. Inhaled in chronic catarrh in vapor or spray.

Prep. Trochisci Amm. Chlor.

AMMO'NII NI'TRAS. Nitrate of Ammonium. NH_4NO_3 .

Soluble in 5 parts water and 20 of alcohol; very soluble in boiling water and 3 parts boiling alcohol.

Used chiefly for preparing nitrous oxide gas.

AMMO'NII PHOS'PHAS. Phosphate of Ammonium. $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$.

Soluble in 4 parts cold and .5 boiling water. Insoluble in alcohol.

Use. In chronic gout and rheumatism.

Dose. 10–40 grs. 3 or 4 times a day.

AMMO'NII SULPHAS. Sulphate of Ammonium. $(\text{NH}_4)\text{SO}_4$.

AMMO'NII VALERIA'NAS. Valerianate of Ammonium. $\text{NH}_4\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}_2$.

Very soluble in water and alcohol.

Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In neuralgia, hysteria, chorea, etc.

Dose. 2–8 grs.

*AMMON'IATED IRON. Ferrum Ammoniatum.

Aperient, chalybeate.

Use. In amenorrhœa, scrofula, etc.

Dose. 4–12 grs.

Incomp. Vegetable astringents.

AMMO'NIUM IOD'IDUM. Iodide of Ammonium. NH_4I .

Very soluble in water and alcohol.

Resolvent, like Iodine.

Use. In secondary syphilis, glandular swellings, etc.

Dose. 1–3 grs.; $\mathfrak{Zss}$ in $\mathfrak{Zj}$ glycerine as application to enlarged tonsils.

*AMPELOP'SIS QUINQUEFOL'IA. Virginia Creeper.

Alterative, tonic, expectorant.

Used in decoction or infusion.

AMYG'DALA AMA'RA. Bitter Almond.

AMYG'DALA DUL'CIS. Sweet Almond.

Demulcent; the bitter is sedative.

Use. In inflammatory complaints; and as a vehicle for more active remedies.

Prep. Mist. Amygdalæ; Syrupus Amygdalæ.

A'MYL NI'TRIS. Nitrite of Amyl. $C_5H_{11}NO_2$.

Insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol and ether; volatile.

Cardiac stimulant, depressant on spinal centres.

Use. In spasmodic diseases, as angina pectoris, asthma, and in the first stage of epilepsy, etc.

Dose. Inhalation of 3-5 drops or more. Conveniently prepared in thin glass pearls.

*AMYL'AMINE HYDROCHLO'RATE. $C_5H_{13}N.HCl$.

Lowers temperature and pulse. Large doses poisonous.

Dose. 7-15 grs.

AM'YLUM. Starch. $C_6H_{10}O_5$.

Insoluble in cold water, alcohol and ether; soluble in boiling water.

Demulcent, nutritive.

Use. As enema in dysentery and tenesmus, and a vehicle for giving opium per anum.

Prep. Amylum Iodatum; Glyceritum Amyli.

AM'YLUM IODA'TUM. Iodized Starch.

Use. For administering large quantities of iodine without local irritation.

Dose. A heaped teaspoonful to a tablespoonful in water-gruel, 3 times a day.

*ANACAR'DIUM OCCIDENTA'LE. Cashew nut.

Juice used for corns and indelible ink.

*ANAGAL'LIS ARVEN'SIS. Scarlet Pimpernel.

Uncertain antidote to hydrophobia.

*ANCHU'SA OFFIC'INALIS. Bugloss.

Used in France as Borage.

*ANDROM'EDA ARBO'REA. Sorrel tree.

Leaves used as refrigerant decoction in fevers, etc.

*AN'ETHUM. Dill. *A. graveolens*.

Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In flatulent colic in infants.

Dose. 10 grs. to ʒj; of oil, 3-4 drops.

*ANGEL'ICA. Masterwort.

Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In flatulence.

Dose. 10 grs.-ʒj.

*ANGRÆ'CUM FRA'GRANS.

Similar in effect to Chinese tea.

Dose. 15 grs. in a teacupful of water, and boiled for 10 minutes.

*AN'ILIN. $C_6H_5NH_2$. An organic base derived from coal tar, chiefly used in the formation of coloring materials, many of which are irritants, and poisonous.

The sulphate, in doses of 1-3 grs., has been used in chorea and epilepsy.

ANI'SUM. Anise.

Carminative.

Use. In flatulence.

Dose. 10 grs.-ʒj, bruised or infusion, etc.

*ANNOT'TA.

Used principally as coloring matter.

*ANTENNA'RIA MARGARITA'CEA. Life everlasting.

Leaves astringent and expectorant.

AN'THEMIS. Chamomile.

Mild tonic; warm infusion emetic.

Use. In intermittents, dyspepsia, hysteria, flatu-

lent colic, gout; to promote the operation of emetics, externally, as fomentations in gripings, and to ripen suppurating tumors.

Dose. ʒ ss to ʒ ij, in cold infusion.

*ANTHRAKO'KALI. Prepared from coal and potass.

Use. In rheumatism and scrofula.

Dose. 1-2 grs. Externally, 16 grs. to ʒj lard.

ANTIMO'NI ET POTAS'SII TARTRAS. Tartar Emetic.

$2\text{KSbOC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 17 parts cold and 3 of boiling water; insoluble in alcohol. 100 parts glycerine dissolve 5.5 parts.

Emetic, diaphoretic, expectorant, rubefacient.

Less used than formerly. Advantageous in small doses diluted and added to other saline and diaphoretic remedies.

Dose. Emetic, 1-4 grs. in solution; diaphoretic and expectorant, $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.; as ointment, ʒj to ʒj lard.

ANTIMO'NIUM SULPHURA'TUM. Sulphuretted Antimony. Sb_2S_3 .

Insoluble.

Use. In secondary syphilis and cutaneous affections.

Dose. 1-2 grs. See Pil. Antim. Comp.

ANTIPY'RINE. A new antipyretic alkaloid.

Dose. 15 grs. several times a day.

*ANTIRRHI'NUM LINAR'IA. Toad flax.

Diuretic, cathartic, slightly acrid.

Used in infusion or as poultice, etc., to piles.

*A'PIUM PETROSELI'NUM. Parsley.

Apiol is the oleo-resin.

Diuretic, emmenagogue.

Dose. A single dose of 15 grs., in capsules, as emmenagogue.

APOC'YNUM. Canadian or Indian Hemp. Distinguish between *Cannabis Indica*.

Emetic, hydragogue, diaphoretic.

Use. In ascites and dropsy; in neuralgia, etc.

Dose. 15-30 grs. or f ʒj-f ʒij of decoction of ʒss root in Ojss water, boiled to Oj.

APOMORPHI'NÆ HYDROCHLO'RAS. Hydrochlorate of Apomorphine. $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2, HCl$.

Soluble in 6.8 parts water and 50 of alcohol; slowly decomposed in boiling water or alcohol; insoluble in ether or chloroform.

A prompt and safe emetic.

Dose. $\frac{1}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. hypodermically of fresh solution.

A'QUÆ. Medicated waters.

See Preparations, page 128.

***AQUILE'GIA VULGAR'IS.** Columbine.

Diuretic, antiscorbutic. Seldom used.

***ARA'LIA NUDICAU'LIS.** False Sarsaparilla.

Stimulant, diaphoretic.

Use. Infusion in rheumatism, syphilis, etc.

***ARA'LIA SPINO'SA.** Prickly Ash.

Stimulant, diaphoretic.

Use. In chronic rheumatism and skin diseases, and in toothache.

Dose. Tincture, gtt. 10-60.

***ARE'CA NUT.** Betel nut.

Used for tape-worm in doses of ʒj-ʒiv.

***ARGEMO'NE MEXICA'NA.** Prickly Poppy.

Anodyne cathartic.

Dose. 8 grs. of seeds in emulsion.

***ARGEN'TI IOD'IUM.** Iodide of Silver. Ag.I.

Insoluble in water, alcohol and dilute acids; soluble in 2500 parts strong Aq. Ammon.

Use. In dyspepsia, etc.

Dose. 1-2 grs. in pill.

ARGEN'TI NI'TRAS. Nitrate of Silver. AgNO_3 .

Soluble in water, alcohol and glycerine.

Escharotic, antispasmodic, tonic.

Use. In chorea, epilepsy, dyspepsia, and irritable conditions of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels; locally to relieve strictures; to fungous ulcers, warts and venereal chancres; gr. ij in distilled water f 3j is a good injection in fistulous sores; and as an application to spongy gums, enlarged tonsils and ulcerated sore throats. A solution of 3ss in f 3j of distilled water is highly useful when penciled over the surface of erysipelas.

ARGEN'TI NI'TRAS DILU'TUS. Diluted Nitrate of Silver.

Used only externally, as the fused nitrate. It is less energetic.

ARGEN'TI NI'TRAS FU'SUS. Moulded Nitrate of Silver. Lunar Caustic.

Convenient for external use as stimulant or escharotic.

ARGEN'TI OX'IDUM. Oxide of Silver. Ag_2O .

Proposed as substitute for the nitrate.

Dose. 1 gr. in pill of gum acaciæ.

*ARMORA'CIA. Horseradish.

Stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic.

Use. In scorbutus, rheumatism and dropsy.

Dose. ʒj to 3j. A teaspoonful or two occasionally of a syrup of strong infusion and sugar relieves hoarseness.

AR'NICA. Leopard's bane. *A. Montana*.

Narcotic, stimulant, diuretic, emmenagogue.

Use. In nervous affections, chronic catarrh, etc.

Dose. 5-20 grs. or f 3ss-f 3j of strained infusion (3j to Oj of flowers). Tincture used as embrocation in sprains and bruises.

AR'SENII IOD'IUM. Iodide of Arsenic. AsI_3 .

Very soluble in water and in boiling alcohol.

Use. Externally and internally in obstinate skin diseases and cancers.

Dose. $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. in pill or solution; externally 3 grs. to $\mathfrak{zj}$ lard.

*AR'SENIATE OF AMMONIUM.

Has been used in obstinate skin diseases.

Dose. 20-25 drops of a solution of 1 gr. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{zj}$ distilled water.

*A'RUM. Indian turnip. *A. Triphyllum*.

Local stimulant and irritant.

Use. In asthma and cachectic complaints.

Dose. 10 grs. in emulsion to $\mathfrak{zss}$.

*AS'ARABACCA. *Asarum Europæum*.

Emetic, cathartic, errhine.

Dose. 10 grs.; a grain or two snuffed up the nostrils in headache.

*AS'ARUM CANADEN'SE. Wild ginger. Canada snake root.

A feeble aromatic diaphoretic.

Use. Used chiefly as an elegant adjunct to tonic infusions and decoctions. Resembles serpentaria in its effects.

Dose. $\mathfrak{zss}$ - $\mathfrak{zj}$ in infusion.

ASCLE'PIAS CURASSA'VICA. Blood weed.

Emetic, cathartic, astringent.

Dose. $\mathfrak{Dj}$ or $\mathfrak{Dij}$ as emetic and cathartic.

ASCLE'PIAS INCARNA'TA. White Indian Hemp.

Emetic and cathartic.

Dose. 20 grs. in catarrh, rheumatism, etc.

*ASCLE'PIAS TUBERO'SA. Butterfly weed. Pleurisy root.

Diaphoretic, expectorant, cathartic, etc.

Use. Employed extensively in some of the Southern States in catarrh, pneumonia, pleurisy, con-

sumption, acute rheumatism, autumnal remittents and dysentery.

Dose. ʒj of decoction (ʒj to Oj).

**ASPAR'AGUS OFFIC'INALIS.* Asparagus.

Diuretic, aperient.

Dose. ʒss to ʒj of extract; ʒj to ʒij of syrup.

ASPID'IUM. Male Fern.

Remedy for tape-worm. The ethereal extract only should be used, followed by a brisk cathartic.

Prep. Oleoresina Aspidii.

ASSAFÆT'IDA. Assafoetida.

Soluble in alcohol; a milky emulsion in water.

Antispasmodic, expectorant, emmenagogue; by injection anthelmintic.

Use. In hysteria, tympanitis, asthma, etc.

Dose. gr. x in pill; enema, ʒij in fʒ viij water.

Prep. Emplast Asafoetida; Mist. Asaf.; Pil.

Aloes et Asaf.; Pil. Asaf.; Pil. Galbani Comp.;

Tinct. Asaf.

ATROPI'NA. An alkaloid from Belladonna (Atropia).

Soluble in 600 parts water at 59° F., and 35 of boiling water; soluble in alcohol, in 3 parts chloroform and 60 of ether.

Use. One drop of a solution of gr. j to ʒiv of distilled water with a few drops of acetic acid, applied to the inner surface of eyelid, dilates the pupil in a few minutes.

Dose. Seldom used internally; sometimes hypodermically ($\frac{1}{100}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.), or in ointment of gr. j to ʒj lard.

ATROPI'NÆ SUL'PHAS. Sulphate of Atropine.

Use. The same as Atropine, but, being more soluble, is oftener used.

Dose. Same as Atropine—gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$. A solution dropped into the eye, or mixed with gelatin so as to afford a thin circular film, and introduced

into the eye produces dilatation of pupil; a drop or two of a solution (1 part to 100 of solvent), efficient in toothache.

AURAN'TII COR'TEX. Orange peel.

Mild tonic, carminative and stomachic; a frequent addition to bitter infusions, etc.

AU'RI ET SO'DII CHLO'RIDUM. Chloride of Gold and Sodium. Equal parts of AuCl_3 and NaCl .

Soluble in water and alcohol.

Considered alterative and antisypilitic.

Use. In hysteria, ovarian irritation, and syphilis.

Dose. $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. in lozenges of powdered sugar and mucilage of tragacanth, or in pill.

AVE'NÆ FARI'NA. Oatmeal.

Oatmeal gruel, made by boiling $\mathfrak{z}$ j in Oij water to a quart (with a few raisins); strain, cool and pour off the clear liquor; add sugar and lemon juice.

AZED'ARACH. Azedarach.

Cathartic, emetic, anthelmintic.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ iv in Oij water, boiled to Oj; a table-spoonful to a child, every 3 or 4 hours.

***BAL'SAMUM GILEADEN'ISE.** Balm of Gilead.

Similar to other balsams, but seldom found pure.

BAL'SAMUM PERUVIA'NUM. Balsam of Peru.

Stimulant, tonic, expectorant.

Use. In chronic catarrh, rheumatism, and to restrain excessive discharges, as gleet, etc.

Dose. 10–15m, twice or thrice a day, in emulsion with mucilage or yolk of egg.

BAL'SAMUM TOLUTA'NUM. Tolu balsam.

Soluble in alcohol and the volatile oils.

Stimulant, expectorant.

Use. In chronic cough and as flavoring substance.

Dose. 10–20 grs. in emulsion.

Prep. Syr. Tolu; Tinct. Benzoini Comp.; Tinct. Tolu.

*BAL'SAMUM TRAN'QUILANS.

A French preparation used by friction as an anodyne in local pains, or a few drops on cotton in earache. *R.* Alcoholic extracts of Belladonna, Conium, Hyoscyamus and Stramonium, āā 30 grs.; Aqueous Ext. of Opium, 12 grs.; soften with ℥j Boiling water and add ℥iv Olive oil. Digest with gentle heat to evaporate the water; strain and add 10m each of oils of Sage, Wormwood, Lavender, Thyme, Peppermint and Rose.

*BAPTIS'IA TINCTO'RIA. Wild indigo.

Laxative, emetic, antiseptic.

Use. In gangrene, scarlatina and dysentery.

Dose. ℥ss of decoction (℥j to Oj water) every 8 hours.

*BA'RII CHLO'RIDUM. Chloride of Barium. $BaCl_2$.

Soluble in $2\frac{1}{2}$ its weight of cold and in its weight of boiling water; insoluble in alcohol.

Dose. 5 gtt. of a solution of ℥j in ℥iij water.

BA'RIIUM. Barium. Ba.

BEBE'RIÆ SUL'PHAS. Sulphate of Beberia.

Soluble in water 1 in 80; in spirits sparingly.

Tonic and antiperiodic; imperfect substitute for quinia. Sometimes given in menorrhagia.

Dose. 1-3 grs. as tonic; 5-10 as antiperiodic.

Incomp. Alkalies and their carbonates, Bromide and Iodide of Potass., Lime water, Tartaric acid and tartrates. Astringent infusions and tinctures.

BE'LÆ FRUI'TUS. Bael fruit.

A decoction of the dried fruit used in India for diarrhoea and dysentery.

BELLADON'NA. Belladonna. Deadly Nightshade (*Atropia Belladonna*).

Powerful narcotic, with diaphoretic and diuretic properties.

Use. In convulsions, neuralgia and other nervous

diseases; in habitual constipation, nocturnal incontinence of urine, etc; to dilate the pupil of the eye.

Dose. $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of extract every morning for constipation. Atropine is mostly used for external and other preparations for internal use.

Prep. Ext. Bellad. Alch.; Emplast Bellad.; Ext. Bellad. Fl.

Antidotes. Emetic of 10 grs. Sulphate of Copper, and Opium to counteract effects of the poison.

BENZI'NUM. Benzin (from petroleum).

A substitute for turpentine as a solvent.

BENZOI'NUM. Benzoin.

Stimulant, expectorant, styptic.

Dose. 10 grs. to 3 ss; rarely given in substance.

Prep. Tinct. Benz.; Tinct. Benz. Comp.; Adeps Benz.

*BENZO'LE. (Phenyl Hydride.) Benzole.

Use. With 4 parts lard in scabies, etc.; as a liniment in rheumatism, etc.

*BER'BERIS. Barbary.

Refrigerant, astringent, in large doses cathartic.

*BETON'ICA OFFIC'INALIS. Wood Betony.

Aromatic, purgative, emetic.

*BETU'LA. Birch.

Tonic, laxative. The American species contains an oil similar to gaultheria.

*BEZO'AR. Bezoar stones, or intestinal concretions, formerly in great repute, but now disused medically.

*BI'DENS BIPIN'NATA. Spanish needles.

Emmenagogue, expectorant.

BISMU'THI ET AMMO'NII CI'TRAS. Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium.

Use. In excessive discharges from the bowels with relaxation.

Dose. 1-3 grs.

BISMU'THI OXI'DUM. Bi_2O_3 . Oxide of Bismuth.

Use. Similar to the subnitrate.

Dose. 5-10 grs.

BISMU'THI SUBCARBO'NAS. $(\text{BiO})_2\text{CO}_3, \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Subcarbonate of Bismuth.

Insoluble.

Use and dose same as subnitrate.

BISMU'THI SUBNI'TRAS. $\text{BiONO}_3, \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Subnitrate of Bismuth.

Slightly soluble.

Sedative, freely astringent.

Use. In subacute gastritis, pyrosis, irritative diarrhoea, etc. Its use blackens the stools.

*BIS'TORT. (*Polygonum bistorta*.)

Mild astringent.

Dose. 20-30 grs. of powder.

*BORAG'O OFFIC'INALIS. Borage.

Mucilaginous, gently diaphoretic.

Dose. $\frac{3}{4}$ ij- $\frac{3}{4}$ iv of expressed juice.

BRAYE'RA. *Brayera*. Kousso.

Vermifuge (for tape-worm).

Use. In tape-worm.

Dose. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss of powdered flowers in Oss warm water, in two or three draughts.

Prep. Ext. Bray. Fl.; Infusum *Brayera*.

*BRO'MAL. ($\text{C}_2\text{HBr}_3\text{O}$.)

Somewhat similar to chloral. The hydrate has been used in doses of 3 grs., to avert pain or produce sleep, and in epilepsy.

*BRO'MIDE OF ETH'YL. ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Br}$.)

A more dangerous anæsthetic than chloroform.

*BRO'MIDE OF IRON.

An aqueous syrup in 20-drop doses has been useful in tuberculous diseases.

BRO'MUM. Bromine. (Br.)

Like iodine, it stimulates lymphatics and promotes absorption.

Use. In bronchocele, scrofula, etc.

Dose. 6 drops of 1 part to 40 of water. In solution for hospital gangrene, etc. (160 grs. Potas. Brom. in $\mathfrak{z}$ ij water, add $\mathfrak{z}$ j Bromine and water to $\mathfrak{z}$ iv.) To cancer of the womb, Brom. 12m; Rect.

BRYO'NIA. Bryony.

Spirit. $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

Hydragogue, cathartic.

Dose. $\mathfrak{g}$ j to $\mathfrak{z}$ j of powdered root.

Prep. Tinct. Bry.

BU'CHU. Buchu.

Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. In irritation of bladder.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ j of fluid extract, three or four times a day.

Prep. Ext. Buchu Fl.

***BUX'US SEMPERVI'RENS.** Box.

Diaphoretic, purgative.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ j of leaves as a purge.

***BYTTE'RA FEB'RIFUGA.** Bitter ash.

Similar to quassia.

***CAC'TUS GRANDIFLORA.** Night-blooming Cereus.

Used in functional palpitation of heart.

Dose. Of fluid extract, gtt. 2-5; Tinct., 2-5 gtt.

CAD'MII IOD'IDUM. (CdI₂.) Iodide of Cadmium.

Used as ointment, 1 part to 8 of lard, in scrofulous swellings, etc.

***CAD'MII SULPHAS.** (CdSO₄, 4H₂O.) Sulphate of Cadmium.

Use. Similar to sulphate of zinc, astringent and emetic. In opacities of the cornea.

Dose. Sol. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 4 to $\mathfrak{Z}$ j water. Ointment, 2 grs. to $\mathfrak{D}$ iv lard.

CAF'FEA. Coffee.

Nerve stimulant.

Use. In stupor from opium, and other nervous disorders.

Dose. A cupful of Infus. ($\mathfrak{Z}$ j to Oj.)

CAF'FEI'NA. ($\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.) Caffeine.

A feeble alkaloid from coffee and tea.

Dose. 2-10 grs. The citrate of caffeine in 1-gr. doses hourly for sick headache, before or during the paroxysm.

*CAHINCA. Black root. *Chiococca racemosa*.

Tonic, diuretic, purgative, emetic.

Use. In dropsy, rheumatism, etc.

Dose. Powder $\mathfrak{D}$ j to $\mathfrak{Z}$ j. Extract 10-20 grs.

*CALAMINA PREPARATA. Prepared Calamine.

A mild astringent in excoriations.

CAL'AMUS. Sweet Flag.

Feeble aromatic.

Use. In atonic dyspepsia with vertigo.

Dose. $\mathfrak{D}$ j to $\mathfrak{Z}$ j in powder.

Prep. Ext. Calami. Fl.

CAL'CII BROMI'DUM. CaBr_2 . Bromide of Calcium.

Soluble in .7 of water and 1 part of alcohol; very soluble in boiling water and alcohol.

Sedative to nerve centres.

Use. As an adjuvant in epilepsy and hysteria.

Dose. $\mathfrak{Z}$ ss- $\mathfrak{Z}$ ij.

CAL'CII CARBO'NAS PRÆCIPITA'TUS. CaCO_2 . Precipitated Carbonate of Calcium.

Use. As prepared chalk.

Dose. 10-40 grs.

Prep. Trochisci Bismuthi.

CAL'CIU CHLO'RIDUM. CaCl_2 . Chloride of Calcium.

Soluble in 1.5 parts water, 8 parts alcohol and 1.5 parts boiling alcohol; very soluble in boiling water.

CAL'CIU HYPOPHOS'PHIS. $\text{CaH}_4(\text{PO}_2)_2$. Hypophosphite of Calcium.

Soluble in 6.8 parts water, 6 parts boiling water; insoluble in alcohol.

Use. With other hypophosphites given in phthisis and scrofula.

Dose. 10–30 grs. 3 times a day.

Prep. Syrupus Hypophosphitum.

CAL'CIU PHOS'PHAS PRÆCIPITA'TUS. $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$.

Precipitated Phosphate of Calcium.

Insoluble in water or alcohol.

Use. In scrofula, rickets, etc.

Dose. 10–30 grs. dissolved in lactic acid, and emulsified with cod-liver oil.

Prep. Syr. Calcii Lactophosphatis.

CALENDU'LA. Marigold.

Feeble antispasmodic, sudorific, emmenagogue; externally to wounds, said to prevent suppuration.

Prep. Tinct. Calendulæ.

*CALLIT'RICHE VER'NA. Water star-wort.

Diuretic. Given in decoction.

*CALOT'ROPIS GIGANTE'A. Madar.

An East India remedy for cutaneous disease.

Dose. 3–12 grs. 3 times a day.

CALUM'BA. Columbo.

A useful mild tonic.

Use. In dyspepsia and the debility of convalescence.

Dose. 10–30 grs., often combined with ginger, subcarbonate of iron and rhubarb. In flatulence, an infusion of Calumba $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$; Ginger $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$; Senna $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ and Oj boiling water—a wineglassful 3 times a day.

Prep. Ext. Calumbæ Fl.; Infus. Calumbæ; Tinct. Calumbæ.

CALX. CaO. Lime.

Escharotic, antacid.

Prep. Liq. Calcis; Potassa cum Calcis; Syrupus Calcis.

CALX CHLORA'TA. Chlorinated Lime.

Used as a disinfectant and bleaching agent. As a gargle in putrid sore throat, etc.

Dose. Internally 3-6 grs. in $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}-\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ water, filtered and sweetened with syrup.

CALX SULPHURA'TA. Sulphide of Calcium. Sulphurated Lime.

Very slightly soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol.

Used in furuncular eruptions.

Dose. $\frac{1}{10}-\frac{1}{2}$ gr. 3 or 4 times a day.

CAMBO'GIA. Gamboge.

Partly soluble in alcohol and ether.

Use. As hydragogue cathartic; seldom used alone.

Dose. 2-6 grs.

Prep. Pil. Cathart. C.

CAM'PHORA. $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$. Camphor.

Soluble in alcohol, etc., and sparingly in water.

Narcotic, diaphoretic, sedative, externally anodyne.

Use. In typhus, cynanche maligna, confluent small-pox, and other exanthemata of the typhoid type; in atonic gout, and as an adjunct to bark and opium in checking gangrene. It produces its narcotic and sedative effects with very little increase of pulse, and therefore may be used in mania, pneumonia, and other inflammatory complaints, united with nitre and antimonials. In doses of from 1 to 3 grains it acts as a diaphoretic. It is a useful adjunct to bark in typhoid diseases, to

valerian, the fetid gums, volatile alkali, and others, in hysteric and nervous complaints, and to antimonials in rheumatism and other inflammations. Externally, it allays the pains of rheumatism and other deep-seated inflammations, when dissolved in oil.

Dose. 1-10 grs. in emulsion with sugar, gum arabic and water.

Prep. Aq. Camph.; Cerat. Plumb. Subacet.; Linim. Camph.; Lin. Saponis; Mist. Chloroformi; Spts. Camph.; Tinct. Opii Camph.

CAM'PHORA MONOBROMA'TA. $C_{10}H_{15}BrO$. Monobromated Camphor.

Insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol, etc.

Use. As a nervous sedative in delirium tremens, hysteria, etc.

Dose. 5 grs. in pill or emulsion.

CANEL'LA. Canella bark.

Stimulant, tonic.

Dose. 10 grs.-3 ss.

CAN'NABIS IN'DICA. Indian hemp.

Powerful narcotic. Less certain but less troublesome than opium.

Dose. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. every 2-4 hours, and then regulated by its effect. Or, 20-40 drops of a tincture of 3j to Oj alcohol.

Prep. Ext. Can. Ind.; Ext. Can. Ind. Fl.; Tinct. Cann. Ind.

CAN'THARIS. Cantharides. Spanish flies.

A powerful irritant, with tendency to the urinary and genital organs.

Used generally in tincture, or as a cerate for blistering.

Prep. Cerat. Canth.; Charta Canth.; Collodium Canth.; Linim. Canth.

*CAPPA'RIS SPINO'SA. Caper-bush.

Diuretic. The dried bark formerly employed.

*CAPSEL'LA BUR'SA-PASTO'RIS. Shepherd's-purse.

Used as antiscorbutic.

Dose. $\bar{3}$ j- $\bar{3}$ ij of fresh juice.

CAP'SICUM.

Stimulant, rubefacient.

Use. In dyspepsia, intermittents, low fevers and malignant scarlatina.

Dose. 5-10 grs. in pill, or $\bar{3}$ ss of infusion ($\bar{3}$ ij to Oss boiling water). As a gargle, $\bar{3}$ ss to Oj of hot water, or $\bar{3}$ ss of Tincture to $\bar{3}$ viiij rose water.

CAR'BO. Carbon.

Antiseptic, absorbent.

Use. In dyspepsia, etc.

Dose. gr. x- $\bar{3}$ j, with rhubarb.

CARBO'NEI BISUL'PHIDUM. Bisulphide of Carbon.

C.S₂.

Externally counter-irritant and local anæsthetic.

*CAR'DAMINE PRATEN'SIS. Cuckoo-flower.

Antispasmodic, diuretic.

CARDAMO'MUM. Cardamon.

Carminative, stomachic.

Use. In flatulent colic.

Dose. 5 grs.- $\bar{3}$ j in powder.

*CAR'ICA PAPA'YA. Papaya.

The papaw juice contains a digestible ferment, capable of dissolving fibrin (as the secretion of certain carnivorous plants).

*CARO'TA. Carrot-seed.

Mild diuretic.

Dose. 30 grs.- $\bar{3}$ j of bruised seed. The scraped root as stimulant poultice to ulcers.

*CAR'THAMUS. Dyer's Saffron.

Laxative, diaphoretic.

Use. As a substitute for saffron in measles, scarlatina, and other exanthematous diseases, to promote the eruption.

Dose. Infusion of $\mathfrak{z}$ ij to Oj boiling water, ad libitum.

CA'RUM. Caraway.

Carminative.

Use. In colic, etc.

Dose. 10 grs.— $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

*CAR'YA. Hickory.

Astringent.

Use. Infusion of inner bark in dyspepsia and intermittents.

CARYOPHYL'LUS. Cloves.

Stimulant, aromatic; a condiment.

Dose. 5–10 grs. in powder.

*CASC'A'RA SAGRA'DA. California Buckthorn.

A useful laxative.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ j of Fluid Ext.

CASCARIL'LA. Cascarilla.

Tonic, stomachic.

Use. As an adjunct to cinchona in ague, in obstinate diarrhœa, and after dysentery; a good vehicle for powdered Peruvian bark, and small doses sulphate magnesia and sulphuric acid, in debility of stomach attended with constipation; in dyspepsia and flatulent colic.

Dose. 10 grs.— $\mathfrak{z}$ j in powder or infusion.

CAS'SIA. Cassia pulp.

Use. Where a gentle medicine is required in costive habits, combined with aromatics.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ j— $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

*CAS'SIA MARILAN'DICA. American Senna.

Cathartic.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ j to Oj boiling water.

CASTA'NEA. Chestnut.

Use. In intermittents. Leaves are used in hooping-cough.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij or $\mathfrak{z}$ iv of leaves to Oj boiling water, sweetened, ad libitum.

***CASTA'NEA PU'MILA.** Chinquapin.

Astringent, tonic.

Bark used in intermittents.

CASTO'REUM. Castor.

Moderately stimulant and antispasmodic.

Use. In typhus, hysteria, epilepsy, amenorrhœa.

Dose. 10-30 grs.

***CATAL'PA.** Catalpa.

Seeds have been used in asthma, given in strong decoction.

***CATA'RIA.** Catnip.

A domestic remedy in amenorrhœa, colic, etc.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij in infusion.

CAT'ECHU. Catechu.

Astringent, tonic.

Use. In diarrhœa, uterine hemorrhage, aphthæ, hoarseness, etc.

Dose. 10 grs.- $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

Prep. Tinct. Catechu Comp.

CAULOPHYL'LUM. Blue Cohosh.

Emmenagogue, diaphoretic.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ j- $\mathfrak{z}$ ij in infusion or decoction; $\mathfrak{z}$ j- $\mathfrak{z}$ ij of tincture.

***CEANO'THUS AMERICA'NUS.** New Jersey Tea.

Astringent, used in syphilis in decoction ($\mathfrak{z}$ ij to Oj).

Dose. A strong infusion.

***CE'DRON.**

The seeds used in Central America as antidote to serpent-bites, in hydrophobia and intermittents.

Dose. 1-2 grs. or more. Or, ℥ 20-3j of a vinegar (℥ ij to 3j vinegar).

*CELAS'TRUS SCAN'DENS.

Said to be emetic, diaphoretic, narcotic.

*CENTAURE'A BENEDIC'TA. Blessed Thistle.

Tonic, diaphoretic.

Dose. ℥ j-3j of powder. Or, 3ij of cold infusion (3 ss-Oj). Stronger infusion diaphoretic or emetic.

*CENTAU'RY.

Tonic, like gentian.

Dose. 30 grs.-3j.

*CEPHALAN'THUS OCCIDENTA'LIS. Button-bush.

Laxative and tonic.

CE'RA FLA'VA ET A'LBA. Yellow and White Wax.

Demulcent, emollient.

Use. In diarrhoea and dysentery, but chiefly in cerates and ointments.

Dose. ℥ j-3 ss, in emulsion.

CE'RII OX'ALAS. Oxalate of Cerium. $Ce_2(C_2O_4)_3 \cdot 9H_2O$.

Insoluble in water and alcohol.

Nerve tonic, like subnitrate of bismuth.

Use. In gastralgia, vomiting of pregnancy, etc.

Dose. 1-2 grs. in pill or suspended in water.

CETA'CEUM. Spermaceti.

Demulcent, emollient.

Use. Similar to wax.

CETRA'RIA. Iceland moss.

Tonic, demulcent, nutrient.

Prep. Decoctum Cetrariæ.

CHELIDO'NIUM. Celandine.

Acrid, purgative, diuretic, diaphoretic.

Use. In jaundice and scrofula.

Dose. 30 grs.-3j dried root; 5-10 grs. aqueous extract. Yellow juice destroys corns and warts.

*CHELO'NE GLA'BRA. Snake-head.

Tonic and aperient.

Dose. $\mathfrak{Z}$ j- $\mathfrak{Z}$ ij decoction ($\mathfrak{Z}$ ij fresh herb to Oj).

CHENOPO'DIUM. Wormseed.

Anthelmintic.

Dose. $\mathfrak{D}$ j- $\mathfrak{D}$ ij powdered seeds ; 5-10 drops of oil with sugar or in emulsion.

Prep. Ol. Chenop.

CHIMAPH'ILA. Pipsissewa.

Diuretic, tonic, astringent.

Use. In urinary affections, scrofula and rheumatism.

Dose. Oj decoction in 24 hours.

Prep. Decoct. Chim.; Ext. Chimaph. Fl.

CHINOI'DINUM. Quinoidin.

A mixture of alkaloids from cinchona, as a by-product.

Antiperiodic, but inferior to quinine.

CHIRA'TA. Chirata.

Similar to gentian.

Dose. Of powder, 20 grs.

Prep. Tinct. Chir.; Ext. Chir. Fl.

CHLO'RAL. Chloral. Chloral-hydrate. C_2HCl_3O , H_2O .

Quite soluble.

A powerful and useful hypnotic.

Use. In delirium tremens and nervous diseases, to produce sleep.

Dose. 10-20 grs. in solution with syrup of orange flowers, repeated in an hour if needed.

*CHLO'RAL BUTY'LICUM. Croton-chloral. $C_4H_5Cl_3O, H_2O$.

Sparingly soluble in water, freely in alcohol, hot water and glycerine; nearly insoluble in chloroform, which distinguishes it from chloral.

Use. In neuralgia.

Dose. 5 grs. every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour until 30 grs. have been taken or relief afforded.

CHLOROFORM PURIFICATUM. Purified Chloroform. C.HCl_3 .

Solubility: In rectified spirit, 10 in 9; in ether, 1 in $1\frac{1}{2}$; in water, 1 in 200. Not soluble in glycerine.

Chiefly used as anæsthetic by inhalation, but generally combined with ether. (1 part alcohol, 2 chloroform and 3 of ether is a good formula.) Internally as a sedative, narcotic and antispasmodic; added to liniments as counter-irritant and narcotic.

Prep. Mist. Chlor.; Spts. Chlorof. (An empirical preparation called *Chlorodyne* has been much used in 3-10 drop doses. It is variously made. One formula is: Hydrochlorate of morphia 8 grs.; water $\mathfrak{z}$ ss; hydrochloric acid $\mathfrak{z}$ ss; chloroform $\mathfrak{z}$ iss, Tinct. Cannabis Ind. $\mathfrak{z}$ j; hydrocyanic acid, U. S. P.; $\mathfrak{m}$ 12; alcohol $\mathfrak{z}$ ss; oil of peppermint $\mathfrak{m}$ 2; Oleoresin of Capsicum $\mathfrak{m}$ 1.)

CHONDRUS. Irish Moss. Carrageen.

Nutritive, demulcent.

Used for dietetic purposes.

CHRYSAROBINUM. Chrysarobin. Araroba.

Gastro-intestinal irritant.

Prep. Ung. Chrysar.

*CICHORIUM INTYBUS. Chicory.

Tonic, aperient.

Use. In jaundice and phthisis.

Dose. In decoction of $\mathfrak{z}$ j- $\mathfrak{z}$ ij to Oj.

*CICUTA VIROSA. Water hemlock.

Acrid, narcotic.

Used externally in poultices or extract.

CIMICIFUGA. Cimicifuga. Black Snakeroot.

Sedative, diuretic, diaphoretic.

Use. In chorea, rheumatism, phthisis, etc.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ j- $\mathfrak{z}$ j of powder. The impure resin,

called by eclectics *cimicifugin* or *macrotin*, in dose of 1-2 grs.

Prep. Ext. Cimici. Fl.; Tinct. Cimici.

CINCHO'NA. Cinchona. Peruvian bark.

Tonic, antiperiodic, febrifuge.

The source of the alkaloids quinine, quinidine, Cinchonine, Cinchonidine, etc.

Dose. 10 grs.- $\overline{3j}$, but seldom given in crude state.

Prep. Ext. Cinchon.; Ext. Cinch. Fl.; Infus. Cinch.; Tinct. Cinch.; Tinct. Cinch. Comp.

Use. In intermittents, after evacuating the stomach and bowels; in continued fevers; keeping the bowels clear; confluent small-pox; erysipelas; acute rheumatism; cynanche maligna; scarlatina; passive hemorrhages; and in every disease attended with deficient action. Externally in clysters, gargles and lotions, in gangrenous ulcerations, etc. To check the nausea excited by it, wine, aromatics, and carbonic acid are added; to prevent purging, opium; costiveness, rhubarb.

CINCHONIDI'NÆ SUL'PHAS. Sulphate of Cinchonidine. $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O)_2H_2SO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$.

Soluble in 100 parts water and 71 parts alcohol at 59° F., in 4 of boiling water, 12 of boiling alcohol, freely in acidulous water, in 1000 parts chloroform, sparingly in ether or benzole.

Use. Similar to quinine, but less active.

Dose. $\frac{1}{3}$ greater than of quinine.

CINCHONI'NA. Cinchonine. Cinchonia. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$.

Almost insoluble in cold or hot water; soluble in dilute acids, in 110 parts of alcohol at 59° F.

Similar, but $\frac{1}{3}$ weaker than quinine.

CINCHONI'NÆ SUL'PHAS. Sulphate of Cinchonine. $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O)_2H_2SO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$.

Use. Similar to sulphate of quinine.

Dose. 1–2 grs. 3 or 4 times a day as tonic; 15–40 grs. between paroxysms as antiperiodic.

CINNAMOMUM. Cinnamon.

Carminative, astringent.

Dose. 10 grs. to ℥j of powder.

*CLEMATIS. Virgin's-bower.

Diuretic, diaphoretic.

Dose. ℥iv of infusion of ℥iij leaves to Oj.

*COCAINE. See Erythroxylon Coca.

*COCULUS. Cocculus Indicus.

Acrid, narcotic, poison.

Sometimes used externally in tinea capitis, etc.

COCCUS. Cochineal.

Chiefly used in preparation of carmine, and to color tinctures, etc. In doses of $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. in hooping-cough.

*COCHLEARIA OFFICINALIS. Scurvy-grass.

Stimulant, aperient, diuretic.

CODEINA. Codeine. Codeia. $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 \cdot H_2O$.

An alkaloid from opium.

Soluble in 80 parts water at 59° F. and 17 of boiling water; very soluble in alcohol.

Sedative, but more uncertain than opium.

Dose. 1 gr. or more in pill.

COLCHICUM RADIX. Colchicum root.

COLCHICUM SEMEN. Colchicum seed.

Narcotic, diuretic, cathartic.

Use. Especially in gout and rheumatism.

Dose. 2–8 grs. of dried bulb or seeds.

*COLLINSONIA. Heal-all. Horse-weed.

A decoction of root used in vesical catarrh and leucorrhœa, and a poultice to bruises.

COLLODIUM. Collodion. A solution of gun cotton in ether.

Used in surgery, etc. Iodized collodion is 10–20

grs. iodine to $\bar{3}j$ collodium. Other medicated forms are used.

Prep. Collod. Flexile; Collod. Stypticum.

COLOCYN'THIS. Colocynth.

Drastic, hydragogue, cathartic.

Used in combination with other remedies.

Dose. 5 grs.

Prep. Ext. Col.; Pil. Cath. C.

CONI'UM. Conium. Hemlock.

A spinal depressant; poisonous.

Use. Has been used in many diseases.

Dose. 3-4 grs. powdered leaves twice a day.

Conine has been used in whooping-cough in $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. doses.

Prep. Abstract. Con.; Ext. Con. Fl.; Tinct. Conii.

*CONTRAYER'VA. Contrayerva.

Tonic, stimulant, sudorific.

Dose. 10 grs.— $\bar{3}$ ss.

*CONVALLA'RIA MAJAL'IS. Lily-of-the-valley.

Proposed as substitute for digitalis, in valvular diseases of the heart with dropsy.

Dose. Fl. Extract, 10-15 drops.

*CONVALLA'RIA MULTIFLO'RA. Solomon's Seal.

Tonic, mucilaginous, mildly astringent.

Dose. Fl. Ext., $\bar{3}$ ij— $\bar{3}$ v.

*CONVOL'VULUS PANDURA'TUS. Wild potato.

Feebly cathartic, diuretic.

Dose. 40 grs. of dried root.

COPA'IBA. Balsam of Copaiba.

Stimulant, diuretic, laxative; acts on the urethra.

Use. In chronic disease of mucous membranes, as gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, etc.

Dose. 10 drops— $\bar{3}j$ in emulsion.

Prep. Massa Copaiba.

*COP'TIS. Goldthread.

Tonic.

Use. In aphthous affections of the mouth and throat.*Dose.* 10-30 grs. of powder; ʒj of tincture (ʒj root Oj dilute alcohol).

*CORALLORHI'ZA ODONTORHIZA. Coral-root.

Stimulant, diaphoretic.

Dose. 30 grs. of powder.

CORIAN'DUM. Coriander.

Carminative.

Dose. ʒj-ʒj.*Prep.* Confect. Sennæ.

COR'NUS. Dogwood.

Tonic, astringent; resembles Peruvian bark in effects.

Dose. ʒj-ʒj of powder.*Prep.* Ext. Cornus Fl.

*CORYDA'LIS FORMO'SA. Turkey corn.

Alterative, tonic.

Used in syphilis, scrofula, etc.

Dose. 10 grs. of root; 10-40 drops of fluid extract.

*Co'TO BARK.

Used in diarrhœa and rheumatism.

Dose. ℥ 5-10 fluid extract or tincture.

*COTU'LA. Mayweed.

Antispasmodic, externally vesicant; best given in infusion.

*COTYLE'DON UMBILI'CUS. Navel-wort.

Nerve tonic. Used in epilepsy.

Dose. Of juice, ʒj-ʒj; fluid extract, ʒj.

CREASO'TUM. Creasote.

Soluble in 80 parts of water (12 of boiling water) and freely in alcohol, ether, etc.

Use. Internally to allay vomiting, etc. Externally in neuralgia, to ulcers, etc.

Dose. $\mathfrak{m}$ 1-2.

Prep. Aqua Creasoti.

CRE'TA. Chalk. CaCO_2 .

Creta preparata, or prepared chalk, is used as antacid in diarrhœa, etc.

Dose. grs. 10-3j or more.

Prep. Hydrarg. cum creta; Trochisci Cretæ, Pulv. Cretæ Comp.

CRO'CUS. Saffron.

Stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue.

Used in hysteria and nervous affections.

Dose. 10-30 grs.

Prep. Tinct. Croci.

CUBE'BA. Cubeb.

Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. In gonorrhœa, gleet and leucorrhœa; also as carminative in deranged digestion, etc.

Dose. 10 grs.-3 ss of powder.

Prep. Ext. Cubebæ Fl.; Olearesina Cubebæ; Oleum Cubebæ; Tinct. Cubebæ.

*CUCURBITA CITRULLUS. Watermelon.

Seeds are used in strangury and as a diuretic.

Infusion 3j or 3ij to Oj, ad lib.

*CUMIN SEED.

Aromatic, stimulant.

Dose. 15 grs.-3 ss.

*CUNDURANGO. Condurango.

Has been used in cancer and syphilis, but seems to have been laid aside.

*CUNILA MARIANA. American Dittany.

A gently stimulant aromatic, like mint, pennyroyal, etc.

Used in warm infusions to promote perspiration, relieve colic, dysmenorrhœa, etc.

CU'PRI ACE'TAS. Acetate of Copper. $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 15 parts water and 135 of alcohol ; in 5 of boiling water and 14 of boiling alcohol.

Action similar to the sulphate.

Used in epilepsy, chorea, and other spasmodic affections.

CU'PRI SUL'PHAS. Sulphate of Copper. $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Irritant or mildly escharotic ; in dilute solution stimulant, astringent.

Use. In chronic diarrhœa with ulceration; formerly in hysteria, epilepsy, etc.

Dose. 5 grs. act as a powerful, prompt emetic; $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. as astringent tonic.

*CU'PRUM AMMONIA'TUM. Ammoniated Copper.

Tonic, antispasmodic.

Dose. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in pill or solution.

*CURCU'MA. Tumeric.

Stimulant, aromatic, like ginger.

Formerly used in jaundice, etc.

Dose. 3 ss - 3 ij of powder.

CUSPA'RIA. Cusparia Bark. Augustura.

Stimulant tonic.

Dose. 10-30 grs.; of extract 5-15 grs.

*CY'CLAMEN EUROPEUM. Sow-bread.

Drastic, cathartic.

Dose. 20-40 grs.

CYDO'NIUM. Quince-seed.

Mucilaginous.

Prep. Mucilago Cydonii.

*CYNA'RA SCO'LYMUS. Garden Artichoke.

Diuretic.

Dose. Of tincture 3 j; of extract 5 grs.

*CYNOGLOS'SUM OFFICINA'LE. Hound's-tongue.

Demulcent and sedative.

CYPRIPE'DIUM. Ladies' Slipper.

Tonic, antispasmodic; like valerian.

Dose. Of fluid extract $\mathfrak{z}$ ss- $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

CYTISUS LABURNUM. Laburnum.

Narcotic poison, emetic.

*DAMIA'NA.

Aphrodisiac.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ j of leaves in infusion, or $\mathfrak{z}$ ss- $\mathfrak{z}$ j of fluid extract.

*DEL'PHINUM. Larkspur.

Diuretic, emmenagogue.

Dose. 10 drops of tincture ($\mathfrak{z}$ j to Oj).

*DIA'NTHUS. Clove pink.

Slightly astringent.

DIGITALI'NUM. Digitalin.

Dose. $\frac{1}{50}$ - $\frac{1}{80}$ gr.

DIGITA'LIS. Foxglove.

Cardiac tonic, diuretic.

Use. In inflammatory diseases; phthisis; active hemorrhages and dropsies, unattended by palsy and unsound viscera. From its influence in lowering the pulse, digitalis has been much employed in palpitations and other affections of the heart, in mania, epilepsy, etc., also as an antispasmodic in pertussis and spasmodic asthma; where there is a laxness of fibre, and pale countenance.

Dose. Of powder 1 gr. twice or thrice a day, but the tincture and extract oftener used.

Prep. Abstractum Digital.; Ext. Digit.; Ext. Digital. Fl.; Infus. Digit.; Tinct. Digital.

*DIOSCO'REA VILLO'SA. Wild Yam.

Antispasmodic.

Used in bilious colic and rheumatism.

Dose. Oss of decoction ($\mathfrak{z}$ j-Oj); or of *Discorein* 1-4 grs.

*DIOS'PYROS. Persimmon.

Astringent, tonic.

Dose. An infusion, syrup or vinous tincture of 1 part of bruised fresh fruit to 2 parts of liquid, given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}-\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.

*DRACON'TIUM. Skunk-cabbage.

Stimulant, antispasmodic, narcotic.

Use. In asthma, chronic rheumatism, hysteria, etc.

Dose. 10-20 grs. of powdered root; of infusion or syrup, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}-\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$.

DULCAMA'RA. Bitter-sweet.

Diuretic, sudorific, narcotic, alterative.

Use. In scaly eruptions, rheumatism, etc.

Dose. Decoction externally, and internally in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}-\text{ij}$ four times a day.

Prep. Ext. Dulc. Fl.

ELATERI'NUM. Elaterin. $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{28}\text{O}_5$.

Considered more reliable than Elaterium.

Dose. $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.

Prep. Trituratio Elaterini.

ELATE'RIUM. Elaterium. Wild Cucumber.

Powerful hydragogue cathartic.

Dose. $\frac{1}{10}-\frac{1}{4}$ gr., repeated hourly as needed.

EL'EMI.

Analogous to the turpentine.

Used externally.

*EPILO'BIUM. Willow-herb.

Astringent, tonic.

*EPIZÆ'A REPE'US. Trailing Arbutus.

Used in vesical catarrh as Uva Ursi and Buchu.

*EQUISE'TUM. Horse-tail rush.

Diuretic. Used in infusion.

ERECHTHI'TES. Fire-weed.

Used in dysentery.

ERGO'TA. Ergot.

A stimulant of the vaso-motor nerve centres.

Dry gangrene, etc., result from too long and free use.

Use. Chiefly in parturition and uterine hemorrhage.

Dose. 3 ss-3 ij of powder, but the Fl. Ext. or Vin. Ergotæ oftener used. A purified extract called Boujean's *ergotin* in 5-10 gr. doses. For hypodermic use 5 grs. of extract in 15 minims of water.

*ERI'GERON. Fleabane.

Diuretic, tonic, astringent.

Use. In dropsy and diarrhœa; recommended in gravel and nephritic diseases.

Dose. Of powder 3 ss-3 j; extract 5-10 grs.

*ERIODIC'TYON. Yerba Santa or mountain balm.

A stimulant expectorant in asthma and bronchitis.

Dose. Fl. Ext. 3 ss; Tinct. 3 ij.

*ERO'DIUM. Storksbill.

Used in dropsy in form of decoction.

*ERYN'GIUM. Button snake-root.

Diaphoretic, expectorant, emetic.

Use. As an expectorant in pulmonary and catarrhal affections; its effects resemble those of Seneka Snake-root.

Sometimes substituted for seneka in decoction.

*ERYTHRO'NIUM. Dog's-tooth Violet.

Emetic, in doses of 20-30 grs. of powdered bulb.

ERYTHROX'YLON COCA. Coca.

Nerve stimulant, similar but more powerful than tea or coffee. The hydrochlorate of cocaine has attained celebrity as a local anæsthetic.

Dose. Fl. Ext. 3 ss-3 j. A few drops of 4 per cent. solution of hydrochlorate in operations on the eye; 4-20 per cent. to larynx, etc.

EUCALYP'TUS. Eucalyptus.

Local irritant, stimulant narcotic, antispasmodic, antiseptic.

Dose. Of the oil 10-15 drops.

Prep. Ext. Eucalypti Fl.

EUON'YMUS. Wahoo.

Laxative, alterative. Used in dropsy.

Dose. Of extract ʒ ss-ʒ j as laxative.

EUPATO'RIMUM. Thoroughwort. Boneset.

Tonic, diaphoretic, emetic.

Use. As a diaphoretic in catarrh and rheumatism; in intermittents and remittents, and inflammatory diseases; as a tonic in dyspepsia and general debility; given cold.

Dose. As tonic ʒ j-ʒ j of powdered leaves, or ʒ j-ʒ iv infusion. As diaphoretic the infusion should be warm and the patient in bed. As emetic and cathartic Oss or more of strong decoction.

Prep. Ext. Eupatorii Fl.

***EUPHOR'BIA.**

Many species of the genus *Euphorbia* act as powerful emetics and cathartics, and their milky juice is irritant. Some are poisonous. *E. prostrata* is used in Mexico as antidote to serpent-poison. The dried root of *E. corollata* or *milk-weed* is cathartic and emetic in 3-20 gr. doses. *E. ipecacuanha*, or American *ipecacuanha*, has similar properties to *ipecacuanha*, but is liable to produce prostration.

FEL BO'VIS. Ox-gall.

Tonic, laxative. Used in deficiency of bile.

Dose. 5-10 grs. As a liniment to reduce hypertrophies, 3 parts inspissated bile, 1 of Ext. Conium, 2 of soda soap and eight of olive oil.

FER'RI ARSE'NIAS. Arseniate of Iron. $\text{Fe}_3\text{As}_2\text{O}_8$.

Insoluble in water; soluble in hydrochloric acid.

Use. The quantity of iron is so small that the effect must be due to the arsenic alone; in chronic skin diseases.

Dose. $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. in pill 3 times a day.

FER'RI CARBO'NAS SACCHA'RATUS. Saccharated Carbonate of Iron. FeO_1CO_2 with sugar and peroxide of iron.

An excellent chalybeate; rapidly soluble in acids; partly soluble in water.

Dose. 5–30 grs. in pill.

FER'RI CHLO'RIDUM. Chloride of Iron. $\text{Fe}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Deliquescent. Soluble in water, alcohol and ether.

Used in form of tincture and liquor.

FER'RI CI'TRAS. Citrate of Iron. $\text{Fe}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7)_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{O}$.

Slowly soluble in cold and readily in boiling water; insoluble in alcohol.

A pleasant chalybeate.

Dose. 10m of a solution of 240 grs. – $\bar{3}j$, 3 or 4 times a day.

FER'RI ET AMMO'NII CI'TRAS. Citrate of Iron and Ammonium.

Soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol.

Dose. 5 grs.

FER'RI ET AMMO'NII SUL'PHAS. Sulphate of Iron and Ammonium. $\text{Fe}_2(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_4 \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 3 parts cold and .8 part boiling water; insoluble in alcohol.

An ammonia iron-alum, more astringent than common alum, and less stimulant than other iron salts.

Use. In passive leucorrhœas.

Dose. 5–10 grs. 2 or 3 times a day.

FER'RI ET AMMO'NII TAR'TRAS. Ammonio-Ferric Tartrate. $2(\text{FeO})\text{NH}_4, \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Very soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol.

A mild chalybeate.

Dose. 10-30 grs.

FER'RI ET POTAS'SII TAR'TRAS. Potassio-Ferric Tartrate. $(\text{Fe}_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6)_3 + \text{K}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 + \text{H}_2\text{O})$.

An agreeable chalybeate; suitable for children.

Very soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol.

Dose. 10 grs.—3 ss.

FER'RI ET QUINI'NÆ CI'TRAS. Citrate of Iron and Quinine.

Soluble in water, slightly in alcohol.

Combines the virtues of both bases.

Dose. 5 or 6 grs. in pill, 3 or 4 times a day.

FER'RI ET STRYCHNI'NÆ CI'TRAS. Citrate of Iron and Strychnia.

Soluble in water, slightly in alcohol.

An efficient tonic with 1 per cent of strychnine.

Dose. 3-5 grs. in pill or solution.

FER'RI HYPOPHOS'PHIS. Hypophosphite of Iron. $\text{Fe}_2(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2)_6$.

Slightly soluble in water, feebly in hydrochloric acid.

Use. In cerebral anæmia.

Dose. 5-10 grs.; of syrup 3 ij-3 vj.

FER'RI IOD'IDUM. Iodide of Iron. $\text{FeI}_2 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Very soluble in water and alcohol.

Tonic, emmenagogue.

Used in scrofulous complaints, amenorrhœa, etc.

Dose. 1-8 grs. Best given in syrup or glycerate.

FER'RI IOD'IDUM SACCHARA'TUM. Saccharated Iodide of Iron.

Soluble in 7 parts water, partially in alcohol.

Dose. 2-5 grs.

FER'RI LAC'TAS. Lactate of Iron. $\text{Fe}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 40 parts cold and 15 of boiling water; almost insoluble in alcohol.

Useful in chlorosis.

Dose. 1-2 grs. to 12 or 20 in course of a day.

Prep. Syrup. Hypophosph. cum Ferro.

FER'RI OX'ALAS. Oxalate of Iron. $\text{FeC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Slightly soluble in water, soluble in hydrochloric acid.

A feeble chalybeate.

Dose. 2-3 grs.

FER'RI OX'IDUM HYDRA'TUM. Hydrated Oxide of Iron. $\text{Fe}_2(\text{HO})_6$.

Wholly soluble in hydrochloric acid, without effervescence.

Use. As antidote to arsenical poison.

Prep. Emplast. Ferri; Trochisci Ferri.

FER'RI OX'IDUM HYDRA'TUM CUM MAGNE'SIA. Hydrated Oxide of Iron with Magnesia.

The *Antidotum Arsenici* of the German Pharmacopœia. Made by mixing a dilute solution of tersulphate of iron and a mixture of magnesia with water, which should always be kept on hand, ready for mixing and use. ($\mathfrak{z}$ j of Monsel's solution of ferric sulphate with $\mathfrak{z}$ iv of water, and $\mathfrak{z}$ ij calcined magnesia with $\mathfrak{z}$ iv of water. Tablespoonful doses every 5 or 10 minutes till the symptoms of poison are relieved.)

FER'RI PHOS'PHAS. Phosphate of Iron.

Soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol.

Use. In amenorrhœa and dyspepsia.

Dose. 5-10 grs.

Prep. Syr. Ferri Quininæ et Strychninæ Phosphatum.

FER'RI PYROPHOS'PHAS. Pyrophosphate of Iron.
Soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol.

A good, mild chalybeate.

Dose. 2-5 grs. in pill, solution or syrup.

FER'RI SUL'PHAS. Sulphate of Iron. $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
Soluble in 1.8 parts cold and .3 parts boiling water; insoluble in alcohol.

Commercial sulphate of iron, or copperas, is unfit for medical use until purified.

An astringent chalybeate, and emetic.

Use. In diseases of general debility, amenorrhœa, with a weak, languid pulse; diabetes; in clysters against ascarides.

Dose. 1-2 grs. in pill. Externally 1-2 or more grs. to $\mathfrak{z}$ j water. In erysipelas $\mathfrak{z}$ ijss-Oj water, applied by compresses, or ointment of 8 parts to 30 of lard.

FER'RI SUL'PHAS EXSICCA'TUS. Dried Sulphate of Iron.

Used for making pills; 3 grs. equal to 5 of crystal.

FER'RI SUL'PHAS PRÆCIPITA'TUS. Precipitated Sulphate of Iron.

Best form of sulphate of iron.

Prep. Syr. Ferri Phosph.

FER'RI VALERIA'NAS. Valerinate of Iron. $\text{Fe}_2(\text{C}_5\text{H}_2\text{O}_2)_6$.

Insoluble in cold water; soluble in alcohol. Boiling water decomposes it.

Use. In hysteria with chlorosis.

Dose. 1 gr. several times a day.

FER'RUM. Iron.

Tonic; increasing red globules of the blood.

***FER'RUM DIALYSA'TUM.** Dialysed Iron.

Mixes with water, alcohol, syrup and glycerine.

A mild chalybeate; considered an antidote to arsenic.

Dose. 10 drops - 3 ss.

FER'RUM REDUC'TUM. Reduced iron. Iron reduced by hydrogen. Quevenne's iron.

A fine gray (not black) powder.

Dose. 2 grs. in pill after meals.

FI'CUS. Figs.

Nutritious, demulcent, laxative.

FÆNIC'ULUM. Fennel.

Carminative, diuretic.

Use. In flatulence.

Dose. ʒj - 3 ss bruised seeds, or infusion of 3 ij - 3 iij to Oj boiling water.

FRANGU'LA. Buckthorn.

Cathartic.

Dose. Of decoction (3 ss-Oss) a tablespoonful; fluid extract 15-20m.

*FRASE'RA. American Columbo.

A mild tonic.

Dose. Of powder 3 ss-3j; infusion (3j-Oj) 3j-3 ij several times a day.

*FRAXI'NUS. Ash.

Used as antidote to bites of serpents; for scrofula, and for gout and rheumatism.

Dose. 3j of leaves in Oss boiling water 3 times a day.

*FU'CUS. Bladder-wrack.

Used in morbid obesity, and scrofula.

Dose. 20 grs. of powdered plant.

A species of sea-weed, the Laminaria, is used for tents and bougies.

*FUMARI'NA. Fumitory.

A decoction of leaves in hepatic and skin diseases.

*GALANGAL. Galanga. China-root.

Stimulant, aromatic.

Dose. 15-30 grs.

GAL'BANUM. Galbanum resin.

Stimulant, expectorant, antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria, particularly that which attends irregular and deficient menstruation; chlorosis, externally to indolent tumors.

Dose. 10-20 grs. in pill or emulsion.

*GALEGA. Goat's rue.

Diaphoretic, anthelmintic.

Roots given in decoction.

*GAL'IUM AP'ARINE. Cleavers.

Expressed juice is said to be aperient, diuretic and antiscorbutic. Has been used in lepra and cancer.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij of juice twice a day.

GAL'LA. Galls.

Astringent. Seldom used internally.

Use. They have been used in diarrhœa, intestinal hemorrhages, and intermittents; but they are principally employed in gargles and injections; and the powder to form an ointment for piles, in the proportion of $\mathfrak{z}$ ij to lard $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, and powdered opium $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

Dose. 10 grs.- $\mathfrak{g}$ j.

Prep. Tinct. Gallæ; Ung. Gallæ.

GAULTHE'RIA. Wintergreen.

Stimulant, astringent.

Use. In diarrhœa, but chiefly as a flavor.

Dose. Infusion $\mathfrak{z}$ ij- $\mathfrak{z}$ iv; oil 2-10 $\mathfrak{m}$.

GELSEM'IUM. Yellow Jasmine.

A spinal depressant.

Use. As febrifuge, and in neuralgia and intermittents.

Dose. Fluid extract 2 $\mathfrak{m}$; tincture 10 $\mathfrak{m}$, repeated every 2-6 hours.

GENTIA'NA. Gentian.

Bitter tonic; useful in debility of digestive organs.

Use. In dyspepsia, hysteria, jaundice; gout, united with aromatics; chlorosis, with chalybeates, and dropsies with squill and natural salts; externally in putrid ulcers.

Dose. 10 grs.— $\mathfrak{D}$ ij.

Prep. Ext. Gent.; Ext. Gent. Fl.; Tinct. Gent. Comp.

GERA'NIUM. Geranium.

Astringent; useful in diarrhœas of infancy and cases of delicate stomach.

Dose. 20-30 grs. of powder; $\mathfrak{Z}$ j— $\mathfrak{Z}$ ij of decoction.

Prep. Ext. Geran. Fl.

*GE'UM. Water-avens.

Tonic, astringent.

Used in passive hemorrhage, leucorrhœa and diarrhœa, and in the debility of phthisis.

Dose. Of powdered root $\mathfrak{D}$ j— $\mathfrak{Z}$ j 3 times a day; a weak decoction sometimes used as substitute for tea and coffee.

*GILLE'NIA. American Ipecacuanha.

A mild emetic and cathartic.

Dose. 20-30 grs. of powdered root every 20 minutes till it vomits.

*GLECHO'MA. Ground Ivy.

Stimulant, tonic; used in lung and kidney disease.

Dose. $\mathfrak{Z}$ ss— $\mathfrak{Z}$ j in infusion.

GLYCERI'NUM. Glycerin.

Soluble in water and alcohol; insoluble in ether, chloroform and fixed oils.

A useful menstruum. Internally laxative; externally in skin diseases, etc.

GLYCYRRHI'ZA. Liquorice root.

Demulcent. Used in catarrh often with other demulcents.

Prep. Decoct. Sarsap. Comp.; Ext. Glycyrr. Fl.; Ext. Glycyrr. Purum.; Glyc. Ammoniatum; Pulv. Glyc. Comp.; Ext. Sarsap. Fl. Comp.; Syr. Sarsap. Comp.

GLYCYRRHI'ZINUM AMMONIA'TUM. Ammoniated Glycyrrhizin (the sweet principle of liquorice root).

An elegant substitute for liquorice in mixtures which are neither acid nor alkaline.

Dose. 5-15 grs.

*GNAPHA'LIUM. Life-everlasting.

Used as tea in pectoral and bowel complaints, and as poultice in bruises, etc.

GOSSYP'II RADICIS COR'TEX. Cotton-root bark.

Emmenagogue; like ergot in producing uterine contractions.

Dose. ʒ ss-ʒ j of fluid extract.

GOSSYP'IUM. Absorbent cotton.

Used in surgery as a dressing, etc., and in pharmacy as a filter. Nitric acid converts it into gun-cotton.

GRANA'TUM. Pomegranate.

Astringent, anthelmintic.

Use. In chronic diarrhœas, the protracted stage of dysentery; for tapeworm. Externally as injection in leucorrhœa, and gargles in angina.

Dose. For tapeworm a decoction of ʒ ij bark in Oij water, macerated 24 hours and boiled to a pint. A wineglassful at intervals of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to 2 hours till all is taken.

GRINDE'LIA. Grindelia.

Stimulant, antispasmodic; useful in asthma and chronic bronchitis, and as antidote to effects of poison-oak.

Prep. Ext. Grindel. Fl.

*GUA'CO. Guaco.

Used in Central America, etc., as antidote to serpent bites.

Dose. ʒss-ʒj of tincture.

GUA'IACI LIG'NUM. Guaiacum wood.

Stimulant, diaphoretic.

Dose. A decoction of ʒj in Ojss water, boiled to a pint, may be given in divided doses during 24 hours.

Prep. Decoct. Sarsap. C.; Syr. Sarsap. C.

GUA'IACI RES'INA. Guaiac.

Stimulant, alterative, diaphoretic.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, gout, cutaneous diseases, and the sequela of lues venera.

Dose. 10-30 grs. in emulsion or syrup.

Prep. Pil. Antim. Comp.; Tinct. Guaiac.; Tinct.

Guaiaci Ammon.

GUARA'NA. Guarana.

Similar to coffee. Used in migraine or nervous sick headache.

Dose. ʒj-ʒij of fluid extract.

GUT'TA-PER'CHA.

Used in surgery for utensils, splints, etc.

Prep. Liq. Gutta-perchæ.

*GYNOCAR'DIA. Chaulmoogra.

Said to have been successfully used in leprosy.

Dose. 10 m of the oil, in emulsion with milk, and 1 part to 15 of olive oil externally; of the seeds 6 grs. 3 times a day.

HÆMATOX'YLON. Logwood.

Mild astringent.

Use. In protracted stage of diarrhœa and dysentery, under form of decoction.

Prep. Extractum Hæmatoxyli.

HAMAMEL'IS. Witch-hazel.

Astringent, sedative.

Use. In hemorrhages and piles.

Dose. A wineglassful every 3-6 hours of a decoction (℥j to Oj) in incipient phthisis, etc; a distilled extract as a wash in painful tumors, etc.

Prep. Ext. Ham. Fl.

HEDEO'MA. Pennyroyal.

Aromatic, stimulant.

Dose. Of infusion, ad libitum; oil from 1 to 10 m.

Prep. Ol. Hedeomæ.

*HEDE'RA. Ivy.

Stimulant and emmenagogue.

Dose. ℥j of dried leaves.

*HELE'NIUM. False sun-flower.

Errhine.

*HELIANTHE'MUM. Frost-wort.

Tonic and astringent.

Dose. 2 grs. of extract.

*HELIANTHUS. Common Sun-flower.

Oil from its seeds used as salad-dressing, etc.

*HELLEBORUS. Black Hellebore.

Cathartic, hydragogue, emmenagogue.

Use. In mania and melancholia, dropsy, and in suppression of the menses in plethoric habits; but it may be questioned whether it is equal to jalap, etc. It is seldom obtained genuine.

Dose. 10-20 grs. of powdered root as a drastic purge; 2-3 grs. as alterative.

*HELLEBORUS FCET'IDUS. Bear's-foot.

The most acrid of the genus; used as anthelmintic.

Dose. 5 grs. - ℥j of dried leaves.

*HELONIAS. False unicorn-plant.

Used in atony of generative organs.

Dose. ℥j of powdered root.

HEMIDES'MI RADIX. Indian Sarsaparilla.

Tonic, diuretic, alterative.

Dose. Wineglassful of infusion (℥ij to Oj).

*HEPAT'ICA. Liverwort.

This is a ranunculaceous and not a cryptogamous plant.

Demulcent, slightly tonic, astringent.

Use. In chronic coughs, hæmoptysis and hepatic affections. The empirical preparations of this plant owe their efficacy to opium, which they contain in considerable quantities.

Dose. Infusion, ad lib.

*HERACLEUM. Masterwort.

Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In epilepsy attended with flatulence and gastric disorder.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij- $\mathfrak{z}$ iij pulverized root.

HEUCHE'RA. Alum root.

Very astringent.

Use. When astringents are indicated as a local application to ulcers and cancer; also as a styptic.

HIBIS'CUS.

Used in perfumery. One species is cultivated as *okra*, or *gombo*, for culinary purposes.

*HIERACIUM. Rattlesnake-weed.

Supposed antidote to rattlesnake bite.

Dose. Wineglassful of infusion ($\mathfrak{z}$ ij to Oj).

HIRU'DO. The leech.

Used for local blood-letting.

HOR'DEUM. Barley.

Demulcent, nutritious.

HU'MULUS. Hops.

Tonic, slightly narcotic.

Use. In gout and rheumatism, under form of infusion.

Dose. Infusion ($\mathfrak{z}$ ss to Oj) $\mathfrak{z}$ ij 3 or 4 times a day. Lupulin in substance, 6-12 grs. in pill.

Prep. Tinct. Humuli; Ext. Lupulin Fl.; Oleoresina Lupulinæ.

*HURA. Assacon.

Emeto-cathartic; considered useful in elephantiasis.

Dose. 1 gr. of juice in pill, or $\mathfrak{Dj}$ of bark in $\mathcal{Oj}$ water daily.

*HYDRAN'GEA. Hydrangea.

Used in urinary calculi.

Dose. A teaspoonful of strong syrup thrice daily.

HYDRAR'GYRI CHLO'RIDUM CORROSI'VUM. Corrosive Chloride of Mercury. HgCl_2 .

Soluble in 16 parts water and 3 of alcohol, in 2 parts boiling water, 1.2 boiling alcohol, and in 4 parts ether.

Externally stimulant, escharotic; internally alterative, antisypilitic. Solution of 1 part in 2000 of water an efficient germicide.

Use. In venereal complaints with the greatest advantage, when a quick and general action is required; but its effects are not permanent. In lepra, combined with antimonials; and in chronic rheumatism. Dissolved in the proportion of gr. iiij to water $\mathcal{Oj}$, as a gargle in venereal sore throats; and a little stronger we have found it useful as a gargle in breaking the abscess in cynanche tonsillaris. It is applied externally to tetters, and for destroying fungus; grs. iv in water $\mathcal{Oj}$ is a good wash in scabies. It may be given clysterwise when the stomach will not bear it. Great caution is necessary in using it externally.

Dose. $\frac{1}{12}$ – $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. in pill or solution; $\mathfrak{Zss}$ to $\mathcal{Oj}$ lime-water forms the yellow wash, or *aqua phagedæna*.

Prep. Hyd. Ox. Flav.; Hyd. Ammoniatum.

HYDRAR'GYRI CHLO'RIDUM MI'TE. Calomel. Hg_2Cl_2 .

Insoluble in water, alcohol or ether.

The most valuable mercurial preparation.

In small doses alterative, in larger purgative.

Antisyphilitic, alterative; in large doses purgative.

Use. In venereal diseases and chronic hepatitis, combined with opium; in scrofula with cicuta; in convulsive affections with opium, camphor, assafoetida, etc; in dropsies with squill, foxglove, and elaterium; and in rheumatism and lepra with antimonials, guaiacum, and other sudorifics. As a purgative in any case not attended with intestinal inflammation; generally united with purgatives, as gamboge, scammony, jalap or rhubarb.

Dose. As alterative in hepatic derangement, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.—1 gr. every night, or every other night, with a gentle saline laxative in the morning. In irritable stomach or bowels, $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. every hour or two (1–2 grs. a day). As a purge, 5–15 grs. A powder made by triturating well with 10 times its weight of sugar acts as a laxative in 10-gr. doses, and 1–2 grs. as a mild alterative.

Prep. Pil. Antim. Comp.; Pil. Cathart. Comp.

HYDRAR'GYRI CYAN'IDUM. Cyanide of Mercury.
 $\text{Hg}(\text{CN})_2$.

A potent poison. Sometimes used in syphilis.

Dose. $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.

HYDRAR'GYRI IOD'IDUM RU'BRUM. Red Iodide of Mercury (Biniodide). HgI_2 .

Insoluble in water; soluble in 130 parts alcohol, and 15 of boiling alcohol; in solution of iodide of potassium and of mercuric chloride.

Has been used in syphilis in $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. doses.

Prep. Liq. Arsen. et Hyd. Iod.; Ung. Hyd. Iod. Rub.

HYDRAR'GYRI IOD'IDUM VIR'IDE. Green Iodide of Mercury (Protiodide). Hg_2I_2 .

Insoluble in water, alcohol or ether.

Use. In strumous affections and lepra; as an ex-

ternal application. The iodides of mercury are among our most powerful alteratives, uniting in their effects the properties of both their constituents. They affect the mouth more speedily than other mercurials, and are particularly indicated in scrofula and secondary syphilis, in scrofulous habits. Externally they are used successfully in ulcers, ill-conditioned sores, swelled joints, where we wish to promote the action of the absorbents; and neuralgic affections.

Dose. 1 gr. per day; should not be given with iodide of potassium.

HYDRAR'GYRI OX'IDUM FLA'VUM. Yellow Oxide of Mercury. HgO .

Less irritant than the red oxide.

Prep. Oleat. Hydr.; Ung. Hydr. Oxid. Flavi.

*HYDRAR'GYRI OX'IDUM NIG'RUM. Black Oxide of Mercury.

Use. In scrofula and cutaneous affections, and as an alterative in venereal diseases.

Dose. $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

HYDRAR'GYRI OX'IDUM RU'BRUM. Red Oxide of Mercury. HgO .

Prep. Liq. Hydr. Nit.; Ung. Hyd. Oxid. Rub.

HYDRAR'GYRI SUBSUL'PHAS FLA'VUS. Yellow Subsulphate of Mercury. $\text{Hg}(\text{HgO})_2\text{SO}_4$.

Soluble in 2000 parts cold and 600 of boiling water; insoluble in alcohol.

Alterative, emetic, errhine.

Dose. $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. as alterative, 2–5 grs. as emetic.

HYDRAR'GYRI SUL'PHAS. Sulphate of Mercury. Turpath mineral. Hg_2SO_4 .

HYDRAR'GYRI SULPHI'DUM RU'BRUM. Red Sulphide of Mercury. Cinnabar. HgS .

Insoluble.

Used as a sialagogue by fumigation.

HYDRAR'GYRUM. Mercury. Quicksilver. Hg.

Sometimes, but rarely used in metallic state, in obstructed bowels.

HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM. Ammoniated Mercury. White precipitate, NH_2HgCl .

Insoluble.

Prep. Ung. Hyd. Ammon.

Use. With lard as an external application in scabies and other cutaneous affections.

HYDRAR'GYRUM CUM CRE'TA. Mercury with Chalk.

A mild mercurial. An alterative suitable to diseases of children with defective secretion of bile.

Dose. 2-3 grs. for a child; 5-30 for an adult, twice a day.

HYDRAS'TIS. Golden seal. Yellow root.

Tonic, astringent, alterative.

Use. In infusion as collyria, to old ulcers; in gleet, gonorrhœa, etc.

Dose. ʒss-ʒj of fluid extract to Oj water, as injection in gonorrhœa, etc. Internally the fluid extract oftenest used. The "eclectics," under the name of hydrastin, use the impure hydrochlorate of berberina in doses of 3-5 grs.

HYOSCYAMI'NÆ SUL'PHAS. Sulphate of Hyoscyamine. $(\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_3)_2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$.

Soluble in water and alcohol.

Useful in the restlessness of mania.

Dose. $\frac{1}{60}$ gr. gradually increased.

HYOSCY'AMUS. Hyoscyamus. Fleabane.

Sedative; similar to belladonna, but more hypnotic.

Use. In epilepsy, hysteria, palpitation, palsy, mania, and scirrhus, as a substitute for opium to procure sleep in nervous habits, pertussis, asthma, catarrh, gout, rheumatism, externally as a cataplasm in cancer and glandular swellings; and to

dilate the pupil, or in fine powder sprinkled on cancerous sores, to allay pain.

Dose. Of leaves 5–10 grs.; extract 2–3 grs.; alcoholic extract 1–2 grs. increased gradually; tincture ʒj–ʒij.

Prep. Abstract. Hyoscy.; Ext. Hyos. Alcoholicum; Ext. Hyos. Fl.; Tinct. Hyos.

*HYPER'ICUM. St. John's-wort.

Astringent, balsamic.

Dose. ʒij or more of the summits in domestic practice. *Oleum hyperici*, made by macerating ʒiv of the tops in Oj olive oil, used for bruises.

*HYS'SOPUS. Hyssop.

Stimulant, aromatic. Used in infusion.

I'BERIS. Bitter Candytuft.

Used in rheumatism, asthma and dropsy.

Dose. Of seeds 1–3 grs.

ICHTHYOCOL'LA. Isinglass.

Nutritive, demulcent, adhesive.

Prep. Emplast. Ichth.

Use. As a diet for the sick and convalescent, and infants troubled with acidity of the primæ viæ. As an article of diet and in cholera infantum, far preferable to vegetable farinaceous substances, as arrowroot, etc. The English court-plaster is made with it.

IGNA'TIA. Ignatia bean.

Similar to nux vomica.

Dose. ½ gr.–1 gr. extract in pill, 3 times a day.

Prep. Abstract. Ignat.; Tinct. Ignat.

*I'LEX. Holly.

The bitter principle, *ilisin*, has been proposed as a substitute for quinia.

ILLIC'IUM. Star-anise.

Carminative. Used to prepare oil of anise.

*IMPA'TIENS. Touch-me-not.

Acrid, emetic, cathartic, diuretic.

An ointment, made by boiling the plant in lard, is used in piles.

*IMPERATO'RIA. Masterwort.

Stimulant, aromatic.

*IN'DIGO.

Has been used in epilepsy.

Dose. $\mathfrak{D}$ j- $\mathfrak{Z}$ j.

IN'ULA. Elecampane.

Tonic, and gently stimulant.

Use. In dyspepsia, paralysis, dropsies, asthma.

Dose. $\mathfrak{D}$ j- $\mathfrak{Z}$ j of powder; $\mathfrak{Z}$ j- $\mathfrak{Z}$ ij decoction ($\mathfrak{Z}$ ss to Oj).

*IO'DIDE OF E'THYL. Hydriodic Ether. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{I}$.

Useful in chronic pulmonary diseases.

Dose. 15 drops inhaled from a handkerchief 3 or 4 times a day.

ODOFOR'MUM. Iodoform. CHI_3 .

Insoluble in water; soluble in 80 parts alcohol, 12 parts boiling alcohol, 5.2 of ether, in chloroform and oils.

Used as antiseptic surgical dressing, in vaginal and other suppositories (7.5 iodoform with 2.5 drachms of cacao butter), etc. Odor best neutralizes by volatile oil, as peppermint.

*ODOHYDRAR'GYRATE OF POTASSIUM.

Useful in pulmonary and gastric diseases, amenorrhœa, etc. (Best made by adding to $\mathfrak{Z}$ j distilled water $4\frac{1}{2}$ grs. red iodide of mercury and then 4-6 grs. of iodide of potassium, so as to dissolve the other.)

Dose. 2-5 drops 3 times a day, in compound syrup of sarsaparilla.

IO'DUM. Iodine. I.

A general excitant, especially of the absorbent and glandular systems.

Use. In bronchocele and other glandular swellings, not of scirrhus nature, scrofula, dropsy, cutaneous diseases, secondary syphilis, rheumatism, gout, hepatitis; to bring on menstruation in young females in whom it has not occurred; to assist the cicatrization of venereal ulcers.

Dose. $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.—1 gr. in solution with iodide of potass.
IPECACUAN'HA. Ipecac.

Emetic in large doses, diaphoretic, expectorant, and in small doses stimulant to the stomach.

Dose. As emetic $\mathfrak{D}$ j alone or in union with 1 gr. tartar emetic; as diaphoretic 1 gr.; as alterative $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. 2 or 3 times a day.

Prep. Ext. Ipecac. Fl.; Pulv. Ipec. et Opii.; Vin. Ipecac.

I'RIS. Blue-flag.

Cathartic, emetic, diuretic.

Under the unscientific name of *irisin* the "Eclectics" use an oleoresin, which is purgative in doses of 3-4 grs.

Dose. Of dried root 10-20 grs.

JALA'PA. Jalap.

An active cathartic.

Use. In costiveness, mania, worms, and as a hydragogue in dropsy. It is also a good adjunct to quicken the operation of chloride of mercury, and other slow purgatives; a drop of essential oil prevents its griping.

Dose. 15-30 grs.

Prep. Abstract. Jalap; Pulv. Jal. Comp.

JUG'LAN. Butternut.

Mild cathartic.

Use. In habitual costiveness; fevers, combined with calomel; hepatic diseases with dandelion.

Dose. Of extract 20-30 grs.; 5 grs. as laxative.

Prep. Ext. Jug.

JUNI'PERUS. Juniper.

Berries gently stimulant and diuretic.

Use. In dropsies; but they cannot be depended on alone, although they are an admirable adjunct to digitalis and squills.

Dose. ℥j-℥j; infusion of ℥j to Oj boiling water to be taken during 24 hours.

Prep. Ol. Junip.

***JUNI'PERUS VIRGINIA'NA.** Red cedar.

Similar to savine, but less energetic.

Use. In amenorrhœa, chronic rheumatism, dropsy; externally, as an irritant ointment, made by boiling the fresh leaves in twice their weight of lard, and adding a little wax; or the dried leaves may be mixed with 6 times their weight of resin cerate. Applied to blistered surfaces to keep up a purulent discharge; inferior to the savine.

***KALMIA.** Mountain laurel.

A dangerous remedy. Used in diarrhœa, syphilis, etc.

KAMA'LA. Kamala.

Active purgative. Used in tapeworm.

Dose. ℥j-℥iij, suspended in water, mucilage or syrup.

KI'NO. Kino.

Powerful astringent.

Use. In obstinate chronic diarrhœas; uterine, intestinal, and pulmonary hemorrhages, fluor albus.

Dose. 10-30 grs. of powder. Often applied locally.

***KOUMISS.**

A fermented milk prepared by Tartars from mare's milk, but imitated with cow's milk, and used in diseases of emaciation.

KRAME'RIA. Rhatany.

Astringent, tonic.

Use. In dysentery, attended with bloody stools; in ulceration of the gums, and as a stomachic in dyspepsia.

Dose. 20-30 grs.; extract 15-20 grs.; tincture ʒ ij - ʒ iij ; syrup ʒ ss .

Prep. Ext. Kram.; Ext. Kram. Fl.; Syr. Kram.; Tinct. Kram.

LACTUCA'RIUM. Lactucarium.

Anodyne. Used to allay cough and nervous irritation.

Use. In coughs, phthisis pulmonalis, and all painful affections.

Dose. 5-15 grs.

Prep. Ext. Lact. Fl.; Syr. Lact.

LAP'PA. Burdock.

Aperient, diaphoretic.

LARI'CIS COR'TEX. Larch bark.

Astringent, gently stimulant.

Dose. Extract 3-5 grs.; tincture ʒ ss - ʒ j .

LAU'RO-CER'ASI FO'LIA. Cherry-laurel leaves.

Properties those of hydrocyanic acid. Uncertain.

LAVAN'DULA. Lavender.

Aromatic, stimulant and tonic.

Prep. Ol. Lavand.; Vin. Aromaticum.

LEPTAN'DRA. Culver's root.

Violent cathartic, emetic. "Eclectics" use it and the impure resin, which they call *leptandrin*, as a cholagogue, instead of mercurials.

Dose. Powder 20 grs.- ʒ j ; impure resin 2-4 grs.

Prep. Ext. Leptand.; Ext. Lept. Fl.

*LIA'TRIS. Button Snakeroot.

Diuretic, cholagogue, laxative.

Dose. Fluid extract ʒ j - ʒ iij .

*LIGUS'TICUM. Loveage.

Stimulant, aromatic. Test for limestone water, which it turns blue.

*LIL'IUM. White lily.

Mucilaginous.

LIMO'NES. Lemons.

Juice is refrigerant, and useful in rheumatism, scurvy, etc. The cortex is used in stomachic infusions and tinctures.

Prep. Mist. Potas. Citrat.; Syr. Limonis.

LI'NUM. Flaxseed.

Demulcent and emollient.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss of seeds infused in Oj boiling water; useful in catarrh, urinary and bowel complaints.

*LI'NUM CATHAR'TICUM. Purging Flax.

Gentle cathartic.

Dose. Extract 4-8 grs.

*LIQUIDAM'BER. Sweet Gum.

Astringent. Used in diarrhoea, etc.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ j of syrup, prepared like syrup of wild cherry bark.

*LIRIODEN'DRON. Tulip tree.

Stimulant, tonic and diaphoretic.

Use. In intermittents, chronic rheumatism, dyspepsia, etc.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss- $\mathfrak{z}$ ij of powdered bark.

LITH'II BEN'ZOAS. Benzoate of Lithium. $\text{LiC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$.

Soluble in 4 parts water, 12 alcohol, 2.5 boiling water and 10 of boiling alcohol.

Commended as a remedy in gout.

Dose. 15-30 grs. in aromatized water.

LITH'II BROMI'DUM. Bromide of Lithium. LiBr .

Soluble in water and alcohol.

Said to be more hypnotic than other bromides.

Dose. 15-30 grs.

LITH'II CARBO'NAS. Carbonate of Lithium. Li_2CO_2 .

Soluble in 130 parts water; insoluble in alcohol.

Useful in gout and the uric acid diathesis. By injection for solution of uric acid calculi.

Dose. 5–15 grs. in carbonic acid water.

LITH'II CI'TRAS. Citrate of Lithium. $\text{Li}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$.

Soluble in 5.5 parts water, 2.5 boiling water, slightly soluble in alcohol.

Same effect as carbonate, but less disagreeable.

Dose. 10–30 grs.

LITH'II SALICY'LAS. Salicylate of Lithium. $2\text{LiC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in water and alcohol.

A remedy in gout and rheumatism.

Dose. 20–40 grs. in aromatized syrup.

LOBE'LIA. Lobelia.

Emetic. Used in bronchial spasm and asthma.

Dose. Tincture 15m hourly till effectual.

Prep. Acet. Lobel.; Ext. Lobel. Fl.; Tinct. Lobel.

*LONI'CERA. Honeysuckle.

A syrup of the flowers used in asthma, etc.

LYCOPO'DIUM.

Absorbent. Rarely used, except to cover pills.

*LYCO'PUS. Bugle-weed.

Mild aromatic and astringent.

Use. In affections of the lungs, quiets irritation, allays cough, diminishes pulse.

Dose. Infusion, ad libitum.

*LY'THRUM. Loosestrife.

Demulcent and astringent.

Dose. Powder $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$; decoction $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ 2 or 3 times a day.

MA'CIS. Mace.

See Myristica.

MAGNE'SIA. Calcined Magnesia.

Almost insoluble.

Antacid, laxative.

Use. In heartburn, aphthæ, and other acidities; preferable to chalk when the bowels are costive. Sometimes it is given in dysentery, combined with ipecacuanha and opium, and followed by successive draughts of lemonade.

Dose. ℥j-℥j.

Prep. Ferri Oxid. Hydrat. cum Magnes.; Massa. Copaibæ; Pulv. Rhei. Comp.; Trochisci Magnes.

MAGNE'SII CARBO'NAS. Carbonate of Magnesium.
 $(\text{MgCO}_3)_4\text{Mg}(\text{HO})_2 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Nearly insoluble.

Antacid, laxative.

Use. Same as magnesia, but sometimes causes distention.

Dose. ʒss-℥j in water or milk.

Prep. Liq. Magnes. Cit.; Mist. Magnes et Assafoet.

MAGNE'SII CI'TRAS GRANULA'TUS. Granulated Citrate of Magnesium.

Soluble in 2 parts water; nearly insoluble in alcohol.

A mild cathartic.

Dose. 1-3 tablespoonfuls.

MAGNE'SII SUL'PHAS. Sulphate of Magnesium.
 $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in .8 parts water; insoluble in alcohol.

Active cathartic.

Use. In all cases which require purgatives. It operates without griping, and, when united with infusion of roses acidulated, will sit on the stomach when all other things are rejected. The less it is diluted, if a draught of warm water be taken an hour afterward, the better and more easily it operates. An adjunct to clysters.

Dose. ℥j combined with senna, etc.

Prep. Infus. Sennæ Comp.

MAGNE'SII SUL'PHIS. Sulphite of Magnesium.
 $\text{MgSO}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 20 parts water; insoluble in alcohol.

Like other sulphites considered germicide. Less disagreeable than others.

Dose. 15 grs.—3 ss.

MAGNO'LIA.

Stimulant, aromatic and diaphoretic.

Use. In intermittents, chronic rheumatism and gastric debility.

Dose. 3 ss—3j of recently-dried bark.

*MALAMBO. Winter's-bark.

Aromatic, tonic, febrifuge.

MAL'TUM. Malt.

Prep. Ext. Malti.

*MALVA. Mallow.

Demulcent.

*MANDRAGORA. Mandrake.

Narcotic, poison. Said to have been used by ancients as anæsthetic.

MAN'GANI OX'IDUM NI'GRUM. Black Oxide of Manganese. MnO_2 .

Insoluble.

Tonic, alterative.

Dose. 3–20 grs. 3 times a day.

MAN'GANI SUL'PHAS. Sulphate of Manganese.
 $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol.

Cholagogue, tonic.

Dose. As purgative 3j–3ij; tonic 5–20 grs.

MAN'NA.

Soluble in 3 parts cold and its own weight of boiling water, and in alcohol.

A gentle laxative, sometimes produces flatulence.

Use. A purgative for children, who take it readily

on account of its sweetness; more generally used as an adjunct to other purgatives.

Dose. ʒj-ʒij; for children ʒj-ʒiv.

Prep. Infus. Sennæ Comp.

MARRU'BIUM. Horehound.

Tonic, in large doses laxative.

Use. In hysteria, chronic catarrh and pituitous asthma.

Dose. ʒss-ʒj. Used also in syrup and candy.

MAS'TICHE. Mastic.

Use. Formerly as turpentine, now in ethereal solution to carious teeth.

Prep. Pil. Aloes et Mast.

MATI'CO.

Aromatic, tonic, stimulant, diuretic.

Dose. ʒss-ʒij 3 times a day.

Prep. Ext. Mat. Fl.; Tinct. Mat.

MATRICA'RIA. German Chamomile.

Similar to chamomile.

*MEGARRHI'ZA. Manroot.

Active cathartic.

MEL. Honey.

Aperient. Used as a vehicle.

MELIS'SA. Balm.

Stomachic. Used in infusion in febrile diseases.

MENISPER'MUM. Moonseed.

Substitute for sarsaparilla.

MEN'THA PIPERI'TA. Peppermint.

Stomachic, carminative.

Prep. Ol. Menth. Pip.; Spiritus Menth. Pip.; Vin. Aromat.

MEN'THA VIR'IDIS. Spearmint.

Stomachic, carminative.

Prep. Ol. Menth. Vir.; Spts. Menth. Vir.

*MERRYAN'THES. Buckbean.

Tonic, cathartic, emetic.

Use. In intermittents, arthritic and chronic rheumatic affections, in cachectic and herpetic diseases.

Dose. ʒj-3 ss.

*MESEU'NA. Bissuna.

Abyssinian vermifuge.

*MESQ'UITE GUM.

A substitute for Gum Arabic.

*METH'YLENE BICHLORIDE.

Anæsthetic. Proposed as a substitute for chloroform.

*METHYL'IC ALCOHOL. Wood spirit.

10-40 drops in water used as sedative and anti-emetic. Alcohol diluted with at least $\frac{1}{9}$ of this is *menthylated spirit*.

MEZE'REUM.

Epispastic externally; internally diaphoretic, cathartic, emetic.

Use. In venereal diseases, but its efficacy is doubtful. It is sometimes used in the sequelæ of syphilis; in chronic rheumatism, lepra, and scrofulous swellings; and chewing frequently thin slices of the recent root has been found useful in palsy of the tongue; externally, the fresh bark, soaked in vinegar, is useful for keeping open issues.

Dose. In substance 10 grs.

Prep. Decoct. Sarsap. Comp.; Ext. Mezerei; Ext. Mezer. Fl.; Ext. Sarsap. Comp. Fl.

*MIMOR'DICA. Balsam-apple.

Extract in 6-15 grs. used in dropsy.

*MITCHEL'LIA. Checker-berry.

Diuretic, astringent. Like Pipsissewa.

*MONAR'DA. Horsemint.

Stimulant, carminative.

Oil of horsemint a useful liniment. *Monardin*, which often separates from the oil, is isomeric with thymol.

Use. In flatulent colic and sick stomach.

*MONSE'SIA.

Alterative, astringent.

Dose. 2-10 grs.

MO'RI SUC'CUS. Mulberry juice.

Laxative, febrifuge.

MORPHI'NA. Morphine. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot H_2O$.

Strictly soluble in cold water; soluble in 500 parts boiling water, 100 parts alcohol, 36 parts boiling alcohol; nearly insoluble in ether.

Chief narcotic principle of opium.

Dose. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. equivalent to 1 gr. of opium.

MORPHI'NÆ ACE'TAS. Acetate of Morphine.

$C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot HC_2H_3O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$.

Soluble in 12 parts water and 68 parts alcohol, in 60 parts chloroform.

Dose. $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

MORPHI'NÆ HYDROCHLO'RAS. Hydrochlorate of Morphine. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot HCl \cdot 3H_2O$.

Soluble in 24 parts water and 63 of alcohol, in .5 boiling water and 31 boiling alcohol; insoluble in ether.

Dose. $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

MORPHI'NÆ SUL'PHAS. Sulphate of Morphine. $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2H_2SO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$.

Soluble in 24 parts water and 702 of alcohol, in .75 of boiling water and 144 of boiling alcohol.

Dose. $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. *Magendie's Solution* contains 16 grs. to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

MOS'CHUS. Musk.

10 per cent. soluble in alcohol, 50 per cent. in water.

Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In spasmodic affections, as hysteria, singultus, pertussis, trismus, and epilepsy. In typhus attended with subsultus tendinum; in cholera it

checks the vomiting ; and it arrests the progress of gangrene. It raises the pulse and excites the nervous system without heating.

Dose. 10 grs. in pill or emulsion.

*MUCU'NA. Cowhage.

Vermifuge.

Mixed with molasses, a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every morning for 3 days, followed by a cathartic.

*MUSK, ARTIFICIAL..

Antispasmodic.

Dose. 10 grs.

*MYR'ICA. Bay-berry.

Bark tonic and astringent.

Dose. 20-30 grs. powder, 5 grs. alcoholic extract.

MYRIS'TICA. Nutmeg.

Stimulant, aromatic and narcotic.

Use. To relieve nausea and vomiting, and to check diarrhœa; but chiefly to give flavor to other remedies. Being narcotic, they are hurtful to apoplectic and paralytic habits.

Dose. Of nutmeg and mace 5-20 grs.; oil 2-5 drops.

Prep. Acetum Opii ; Pulv. Aromat.; Tinct. Lavand. C.; Syr. Rhei. C.; Trochisci Cretæ; Troch. Magnes.; Troch. Sod. Bicarb.

MYR'RHA. Myrrh.

Partly soluble in water, alcohol and ether.

Stimulant, tonic, with tendency to lungs and uterus.

Use. In cachectic complaints, humoral asthma, chronic catarrh and phthisis pulmonaris unattended by hectic or active inflammation.

Dose. 10-30 grs.

Prep. Pil. Aloes et Myrrhæ ; Pil. Fer. C.; Pil. Gall. C.; Tinct. Aloes et Myrrhæ ; Tinct. Myrrhæ.

*NAPH'THALIN.

Stimulant, expectorant.

Use. For disorders of the chest in the West Indies; for tapeworm in Germany, by mixing with one and a half parts of assafoetida, 40 drops three times a day. Has been recommended as cure for consumption, and in cutaneous diseases.

Dose. 8-30 grs. in syrup or emulsion.

Prevents insect ravages in museums.

*NARCIS'SUS. Daffodil.

Emetic, diaphoretic.

Dose. ℥j-℥ij or 2-3 grs. extract as emetic.

NECTAN'DRÆ. Bebeeru bark.

Tonic, astringent, febrifuge.

Dose. ℥j-℥j or 2-5 grs. of sulphate of beberine.

*NITROGLYC'ERIN.

Similar in effects to nitrite of amyl. Used in angina.

Dose. 1-2 drops of 1 per cent. alcoholic solution.

NUX VOM'ICA.

See Strychnina.

Prep. Abst. N. Vom.; Ext. N. Vom.; Ext. N.

Vom. Fl.; Tinct. N. Vom.

*ON'ION. Garden onion.

Stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, rubefacient.

Dose. A teaspoonful of juice with sugar.

O'PIUM.

Stimulant in small doses, in larger narcotic.

Contains many alkaloids, as morphine, narcotine, codeine, thebaine, narceine, etc.

Use. In all painful affections, where the inflammatory diathesis is not very considerable; in diarrhoea and dysentery; intermittents; in typhus, in smaller doses as a cordial, in larger to allay irritation and produce sleep; cholera and pyrosis; in rheumatism when inflammatory fever is not

present; retrocedent gout; and in convulsive and spasmodic diseases. When combined with calomel, in inflammation, after bloodletting, and in syphilis, as well as to arrest the progress of gangrene. It is employed in a watery solution, containing gr. ij in f℥j of water, as an injection in gonorrhœa and spasmodic stricture, and as an adjunct to clysters in diarrhœa; and by friction, united with oil in tetanus and other spasms.

Incomp. Lime-water, alkaline carbonates, bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, sulphates of zinc, copper and iron, infusion of yellow bark, astringent infusions and decoctions, solutions of catechu and of kino; acetates of lead.

. When opium has been taken as a poison, the stomach should be first evacuated by the stomach-pump, worked with infusion of yellow bark, or by emetics containing very little water, and, after the whole of the opium has been evacuated, aromatic stimulants given, and mustard cataplasms applied externally.

Dose. In substance or tincture the dose varies according to purpose and effect; from $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. in catarrh and diarrhœa to 75 grs. in 24 hours in acute peritonitis. When large doses are required, they should be divided and given at intervals, the patient watched and remedy suspended when narcosis begins. The medium dose is 1 gr. For an overdose, the stomach-pump should be used, or emetics, as mustard flour, sulphate of zinc and ipecacuanha, supplemented by artificial respiration, shaking, and other forced exercise, the galvanic brush, and the hypodermic use of $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. atropine repeated as often as necessary. Coffee, ad libitum, may be used.

Prep. Pil. Opii; Opium Denarcot.; Opii Pulv.;

Tinct. Opii; Tinct. Opii Comp.; Tinct. Opii Deodorata; Tinct. Glycyrrh. et Opii; Vin. Opii.
O'PIUM DENARCOTISA'TUM. Denarcotized Opium.

Dose. Same as opium.

*OPOPAN'AX.

Formerly used as antispasmodic, etc.

Dose. 10-30 grs.

*OREODAPH'NE. California bay-laurel.

Oil resembles a mixture of oils of nutmegs and cardamon.

ORIG'ANUM. Wild Marjoram.

Tonic, stomachic, emmenagogue. Seldom used.

Substituted by oil of thyme.

*OROBAN'CHE. Beech-drops. Cancer-root.

A parasite or root of the beech. Astringent.

*OXALIS. Wood-sorrel.

Refrigerant, useful in scurvy.

Dose. 4 grs. 3 times a day.

*PANAX. Ginseng.

Demulcent. The Chinese panacea.

PAPA'VERIS CAP'SULÆ. Poppy capsules.

A feeble narcotic. A decoction used as fomentation.

Use. Externally as a fomentation ($\frac{3}{4}$ iv of the dried heads being bruised and boiled in Oiv of water to Oij), to inflamed or ulcerated parts. The addition of a little distilled vinegar aids the narcotic power of the decoction.

*PAPA'YA.

The juice of the papaya fruit, like the carnivorous plants, has power to dissolve animal flesh, or fibrin. Further study may furnish us in this direction with a solvent for pathological new formations.

PAREI'RA.

Tonic, aperient, diuretic. Used in chronic disease of the urinary passages.

Dose. ʒ ss-ʒj; *Tinct.* ʒj; *Fl. Ext.* ʒ ss-ʒj.

Prep. Ext. Pareir. Fl.

*PARIETA'RIA. Wall pellitory.

A decoction used in urinary and dropsical complaints, and a poultice of plant to painful tumors.

*PEACH-LEAVES.

Laxative and sedative.

Dose. ʒ ss of infusion (ʒ ss-Oj boiling water) 3 or 4 times a day in whooping-cough, etc.

PE'PO. Pumpkin seed.

Used to expel tapeworm.

Dose. ʒj-ʒjss seeds in the morning, fasting, a cup of tea or coffee after an hour, 2 hours after a brisk cathartic.

PEPSI'NUM SACCHARA'TUM. Saccharated pepsin.

Used in failure of digestion.

Dose. ʒ ss; to a babe 6 months old 5 grs.

*PER'OXIDE OF HYDROGEN. Oxygenized water.
 H_2O_2 .

Has been brought into notice as a remedy in numerous affections requiring oxygen.

PETROLEUM. Rock oil. *See Naphthalen.*

Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic. Poisonous in large doses. Externally used in rheumatism and skin diseases.

Dose. 20-30 drops.

PHOS'PHORUS.

Insoluble in water, in 350 parts absolute alcohol and in 50 parts of oil; largely in disulphide of carbon.

A general nerve stimulant. Poisonous in large doses.

Dose. $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{75}$ gr. given cautiously.

Prep. Acid Phosph.; Ol. Phosph.

*PHYSA'LIS. Alkekengi. Winter cherry.

Aperient, diuretic.

Dose. ʒj expressed juice.

PHYSOSTIG'MA. Calabar bean.

Its alkaloid, *eserine*, is soluble in ether, alcohol or chloroform, but sparingly in water.

Sedative to the spine. Used in tetanus and as antidote to strychnine.

Dose. $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. alcoholic extract, 5 m tincture. A drop or two of a solution of sulphate of eserine to 9 parts water to contract the pupil of the eye, or discs of gelatine with definite quantities of extract.

Prep. Ext. Physostig.; Tinct. Physo.

PHYSOSTIGMI'NÆ SALICY'LAS. Salicylate of Physostigmine. $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2C_7H_6O_3$.

Has the medical properties of its base.

Dose. Uncertain; $\frac{1}{80}$ gr. internally; for the eye 1-2 grs. to $\bar{3}$ j solution.

PHYTOLAC'CA. Poke berries and root.

Emetic, purgative, alterative, narcotic.

Dose. As emetic 10-30 grs.; alterative 1-5 grs.; $\bar{3}$ j of saturated tincture of berries 3 times a day. The juice evaporated to an extract used as an escharotic by cancer doctors.

PICROTOXI'NUM. Picrotoxin. $C_9H_{10}O_4$.

Of doubtful value in epilepsy.

Dose. 2-30 drops of saturated tincture.

PILOCARPI'NÆ HYDROCHLO'RAS. Hydrochlorate of Pilocarpine. $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2.HCl$.

Soluble in water and alcohol; insoluble in ether.

Dose. $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. repeated; hypodermically in watery solution. Sometimes used as a myotic by oculists.

PILOCAR'PUS. Jaborandi.

A powerful and reliable diaphoretic. To the eye, it contracts the pupil. Pilocarpine and atropine are antagonistic.

Dose. 20-60 grs. in water or as fluid extract; in small doses often repeated.

Prep. Ext. Pilocarp. Fl.

PIMEN'TA. Allspice.

Warm, aromatic stimulant.

Use. As a condiment, and as an adjunct to other medicines.

Dose. 5-40 grs.

*PIMPINEL'LA. Saxifrage.

Diaphoretic, diuretic, stomachic.

Dose. 3 ss; 3 ij of infusion.

PI'PER. Pepper.

Warm, carminative stimulant.

Dose. 5-20 grs., or 1-6 grs. piperine.

Prep. Oleores. Pip.

PIPERI'NA. Piperine. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$.

Insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol and ether.

PIX BURGUN'DICA. Burgundy pitch.

Gentle rubefacient. Used as plaster.

Prep. Emplast. Ferri.; Emplast. Picis. Burg.;

Emplast. Picis cum Canthar.

PIX CANADEN'SIS. Hemlock pitch.

Prep. Emplast. Picis Canad.

PIX LIQ'UIDA. Tar.

Similar to turpentine, but less irritant.

Dose. Its vapor inhaled is serviceable in some bronchial affections. Externally, is a stimulant in eczema, etc. 3 ss-3 j in pill or electuary internally.

Prep. Syr. Picis Liq.; Ung. Picis Liq.

*PLANTA'GO. Plantain.

Refrigerant, feeble diuretic.

Leaves used as poultice for sores.

*PLATI'NUM CHLO'RIDE. $PtCl_4 \cdot 5H_2O$.

Considered alterative, like iodine, arsenic and gold.

Dose. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 grs. twice a day, in pill.

PLUM'BI ACE'TAS. Acetate of lead. Sugar of lead.

$Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$.

Soluble in 1.8 parts water and 8 of alcohol.

Astringent and sedative. In overdoses irritant poison. Small doses long continued produce *colica pictonum*.

Use. Internally in visceral hemorrhages washed down with water acidulated with distilled vinegar, which seems to prevent its deleterious effects. Externally, in solution in phlegmonous inflammations, burns, bruises, gonorrhœa, etc.

Dose. 1-3 grs. in pill every 2-3 hours. Externally, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij- $\mathfrak{z}$ iiij to Oj water, with a few drops of acetic acid; as collyrium 1-2 grs. to $\mathfrak{z}$ j distilled water.

Prep. Liq. Plumb. Subacet.

PLUM'BI CARBO'NAS. Carbonate of lead. $(\text{PbCO}_3)_2$
 $\text{Pb}(\text{HO})_2$.

Astringent, sedative. Used only as ointment.

Prep. Ung. Plumb. Carb.

PLUM'BI IOD'IDUM. Iodide of lead. PbI_2 .

Employed to disperse scrofulous and other indolent tumors.

Prep. Ung. Plumb. Iod.

PLUM'BI NI'TRAS. Nitrate of lead. $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$.

Soluble in 2 parts water; insoluble in alcohol.

Seldom used internally.

PLUM'BI OX'IDUM. Litharge. PbO .

Used with olive oil in making plasters.

PLUM'BI OX'IDUM RU'BRUM. Red oxide of lead.

Red lead. Pb_3O_4 .

PODOPHYL'LUM. May-apple.

Slow, but active cathartic, cholagogue.

Use. In most inflammatory affections where brisk purging is indicated; and also in bilious fevers and hepatic congestions; also in dropsical, rheumatic, and scrofulous complaints, in combination with supertartrate of potassa. A substitute for calomel.

Dose. 20 grs. of powdered root. The official

resin, under the name of *podophyllin*, generally used in doses of $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Prep. Abstract. Podoph.; Ext. Podoph.; Ext. Podoph. Fl.; Resina Podoph.

*PŒO'NIA. Peony.

Nervine. Used in epilepsy.

Dose. Decoction of fresh root ($\mathfrak{z}$ ij– $\mathfrak{z}$ j boiled to Oss from Oj) daily.

*POLYGA'LA. Bitter Polygala.

Infusion is tonic, laxative and diaphoretic.

Use. To impart tone to the digestive organs in the form of infusion.

*POLYPO'DIUM. Polypody.

An ancient remedy in mania and chronic catarrh.

Seldom used now. *Dose* varies from $\mathfrak{z}$ j to $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

*POPU'LUS. Poplar.

Poplar buds are balsamic. Used in pectoral nephritic and rheumatic complaints, generally as a liniment or ointment.

POTAS'SA. KHO. Caustic potash.

A powerful escharotic.

Use. For forming issues; has been used to remove strictures.

Prep. Liq. Pot.; Pot. cum Calce.

POTAS'SA CUM CAL'CE. Potassa with lime.

A more manageable caustic than potassa.

POTAS'SA SULPHURA'TA. Sulphurated Potassa.

Soluble in 2 parts water, partly soluble in alcohol.

A local irritant, antacid, sedative, poisonous in overdoses. Occasionally used internally in from 2–10 gr. doses. As a lotion ($\mathfrak{z}$ 15– $\mathfrak{z}$ 30 grs. to $\mathfrak{z}$ j) or as ointment it is a remedy for scabies.

Prep. Ung. Pot. Sulph.

POTAS'SII ACE'TAS. Acetate of Potassium. $\text{KC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$.

Soluble in .4 parts water and 2.5 of alcohol.

Diuretic, and mild cathartic.

Use. In febrile diseases, dropsies, icterus, and visceral obstructions.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ iij- $\mathfrak{z}$ iv; in skin diseases $\mathfrak{z}$ ss 3 times a day. The alkaline treatment of rheumatism well met with, $\mathfrak{z}$ ss- $\mathfrak{z}$ j in dilute solution in 24 hours.

Prep. Tinct. Ferri Acet.

POTAS'SII BICARBO'NAS. Bicarbonate of Potassa. KHCO_3 .

Soluble in 3.2 parts water; insoluble in alcohol. Similar to carbonate, but of milder taste.

Dose. 20 grs.- $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

Prep. Liq. Magnes. Cit.; Liq. Potass.; Liq. Pot. Arsen.; Liq. Pot. Cit.; Mist. Pot. Cit.

POTAS'SII BICHR'O'MAS. Bichromate of Potassium. $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$.

Soluble in 10 parts water; insoluble in alcohol.

An irritant caustic. A saturated solution used externally to warts, excrescences, and syphilitic vegetations. *Müller's Fluid* for preserving anatomical specimens is made of 2 to 2.5 parts potassium bichromate, 1 part sodium sulphate, and 100 parts water.

POTAS'SII BITAR'TRAS. Cream of Tartar. $\text{KHC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$.

Soluble in 210 parts cold, 15 of boiling water, slightly soluble in alcohol.

Cathartic, diuretic, refrigerant. In large doses, hydragogue.

Use. In ascites proceeding from visceral obstructions; and to open the bowels in inflammatory habits. Dissolved in water, with a small quantity of white wine, some sugar, and lemon-peel, it forms an excellent beverage in febrile diseases.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ j- $\mathfrak{z}$ ij as aperient or diuretic; $\mathfrak{z}$ ss- $\mathfrak{z}$ j as hydragogue cathartic.

Prep. Acet. et Pot. Tart.; Ferri et Pot. Tart.; Pot. et Sod. Tart.; Pot. Tart.; Pulv. Jalapa Comp.
 POTAS'SII BRO'MIDUM. Bromide of Potassium.
 KBr.

Soluble in 1.6 parts water and 200 parts alcohol.

In large doses produces *bromism*, a state of general depression, with acne or boils; in smaller doses a valuable sedative.

Dose. 20 grs. to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ in water or syrup, 3 times a day or oftener. In strychnine poisoning $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, diluted, at once.

POTAS'SII CARBO'NAS. Carbonate of Potassium.
 $(\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3)_2 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 1 part water; insoluble in alcohol.

Used as antacid in dyspepsia, diuretic in dropsy, and antilithic in uric acid gravel.

Use. In dropsies, acidity of the primæ viæ, and glandular obstructions.

Dose. 10-30 grs. in sweetened aromatic water; as a lotion in skin disease $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ - $\mathfrak{z}\text{ijj}$ to Oj water.

Prep. Ung. Sulph. Alkal.

POTAS'SII CHLO'RAS. Chlorate of Potassium. KClO_3 .

Soluble in 16.5 parts water, but slightly in alcohol.

Use. A stimulant to the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat in scarlatina, stomatitis, scurvy, ptyalism, etc., and as a local application to indolent ulcers, etc.

Dose. Internally 10-20 grs. or less every 3 or 4 hours. It is liable to produce gastro-enteritis and acute Bright's disease by its irritant properties. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ has proved fatal.

POTAS'SII CI'TRAS. Citrate of Potassium. $\text{K}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in .6 parts water, slightly in alcohol.

Grateful refrigerant, diaphoretic.

Dose. 20-25 grs.; for decided effect $\bar{3}j$ may be given in 24 hours.

POTAS'SII CYAN'IDUM. Cyanide of Potassium. KCN.

Soluble in 2 parts water, sparingly in alcohol.

Similar to hydrocyanic acid; as poison and medicine.

Dose. $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. in $\bar{3}$ ss distilled water; $\bar{3}$ ss syrup of lemons will free the hydrocyanic acid.

POTAS'SII ET SO'DII TAR'TRAS. Rochelle salts.

$\text{KNaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Mild, cooling purgative.

Dose. $\bar{3}$ ss- $\bar{3}j$.

Prep. Pulv. Effervesc. C.

POTAS'SII FERROCYAN'IDUM. Ferrocyanide of Potassium. $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 4 parts water; insoluble in alcohol.

Rarely used in medicine. Sedative, astringent.

Dose. Of solution ($\bar{3}ij$ to $\bar{3}j$) 30 drops.

POTAS'SII HYPOPHOS'PHIS. Hypophosphite of Potassium. KH_2PO_2 .

Soluble in .6 parts water and 7.3 of alcohol.

Used as hypophosphites of calcium, sodium, etc., as restorative, in defective nerve power, in scrofulous diseases, and in diseases of bone.

Dose. 10-30 grs. in solution or syrup 3 times a day.

Prep. Syrupus Hypophosph.

POTAS'SII IOD'IDUM. Iodide of Potassium. KI.

Soluble in .8 parts water and 18 of alcohol.

Alterative. Useful in secondary syphilis, rheumatism, etc. *Iodism*, shown by brow pain and coryza, or a mild pyalism and eruption of acne.

Dose. 2-10 grs. or more in solution, 3 times a day.

Prep. Liq. Iodi. Comp.; Ung. Iodi.; Ung. Pot. Iod.

POTAS'SII NI'TRAS. Nitrate of Potassium. KNO_3 .

Soluble in 4 parts water; almost insoluble in alcohol.

Refrigerant, diuretic, diaphoretic, antiseptic.

Use. In fevers, dropsies, herpetic eruptions, active hemorrhages, mania; useful in gargles.

Dose. 10–30 grs. *Nitrous powder* for lessening fever and promoting secretions, formed by 8 or 10 grs. of nitre, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. tartar emetic, and $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. calomel, every 2 or 3 hours.

Prep. Argent. Nit. Dil.; Chart. Pot. Nit.

POTAS'SII PERMAN'GANAS. Permanganate of Potassium. $\text{K}_2\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_8$.

Soluble in 20 parts water; decomposed by alcohol.

A powerful disinfectant. Used externally to fetid ulcers, cancers, etc.; 5 to 20 parts to 100 of water.

Dose. 1–2 grs. thrice daily, in pill, for amenorrhœa.

Prep. Liq. Potas. Permang.

POTAS'SII SUL'PHAS. Sulphate of Potassium. K_2SO_4 .

Soluble in 9 parts water; insoluble in alcohol.

Mild purgative.

Dose. $\mathfrak{J}$ j– $\mathfrak{z}$ iv.

POTAS'SII SUL'PHIS. Sulphite of Potassium. $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 4 parts water, but sparingly in alcohol.

Antiseptic, like other sulphites. Used in zymotic diseases.

Use. In the visceral obstruction to which children are liable, and as an adjunct to other purgatives.

Dose. 15 grs. – $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

POTAS'SII TAR'TRAS. Tartrate of Potassium. $(\text{K}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6)_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in .7 parts water; almost insoluble in alcohol.

Mild, cooling purgative.

Use. To open the bowels in febrile diseases, mania, and hypochondriasis; and as an adjunct to senna, and the resinous purgatives in solution, the griping effects of which it corrects

*PRENAN'THES. Lion's foot.

Considered a remedy for rattlesnake bite.

PRI'NOS. Black Alder.

Tonic, astringent.

Use. Intermittents, diarrhœa, gangrene, chronic and cutaneous eruptions; locally in ill-conditioned ulcers.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss- $\mathfrak{z}$ j or $\mathfrak{z}$ ij- $\mathfrak{z}$ iiij of decoction ($\mathfrak{z}$ ij of bark in Oij water, boiled to a quart).

*PROPYL'AMINE.

Soluble in water and alcohol.

Formerly used in rheumatism.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss of solution with 24-48 drops of peppermint water, every 2-4 hours.

PRU'NUM. Prune.

Laxative and nutritious.

Use. In debilitated states of the stomach or general system, attended with irritation and nervous excitability. It allays the action of the heart, and is highly useful in the hectic fever of scrofula and consumption. In dyspepsia and intermittents.

Prep. Confect. Sennæ.

PRU'NUS VIRGINIA'NA. Wild Cherry.

Tonic, sedative.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss- $\mathfrak{z}$ j powder; $\mathfrak{z}$ ij of cold infusion; $\mathfrak{z}$ j of fluid extract; $\mathfrak{z}$ ss of syrup.

Prep. Ext. Prun. Virg. Fl.; Infus. Pruni Virg.; Syr. Pruni Virg.

*PSORAL'EA. Congo root.

Gently stimulant, tonic.

*PTE'LEA. Wafer-ash.

Bark tonic. Used in dyspepsia.

Dose. Of tincture $\mathfrak{Z}$ ss, 3 times a day.

*PULMONA'RIA. Lung-wort.

Of doubtful use in chest complaints.

PULSATIL'LA.

Said to be useful as emmenagogue and alterative.

Dose. 1-2 grs. daily. $\mathfrak{Z}$ ss of tincture and $\mathfrak{Z}$ ij- $\mathfrak{Z}$ iij of distilled water.

PYRE'THRUM. Pellitory.

Powerful irritant and sialagogue.

Use. Chewed, it excites a copious flow of saliva, hence it has been found useful in some affections of the head; in strumous swellings of the tonsils; toothache, and palsy of the muscles of the throat. It is also used in infusion as a gargle.

*PYRE'THRUM PARTHE'NIUM. Feverfew.

Aromatic, tonic, like chamomile.

PYROXYLI'NUM. Soluble Gun-cotton.

Prep. Collodium; Collod. cum Canthar.; Collod. Flexile; Collod. Stypticum.

QUAS'SIA.

A pure tonic.

Use. In intermittents; bilious fever, combined with neutral salts; lienteria and cachexia; in hysteria united with tincture of valerian; and with cretaceous powder and ginger in gout.

Dose. $\mathfrak{Z}$ ss- $\mathfrak{Z}$ j of infusion; $\mathfrak{Z}$ ss- $\mathfrak{Z}$ j tincture; $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.-1 gr. extract.

Prep. Ext. Quas.; Ext. Quas. Fl.; Tinct. Quas.

*QUEBRA'CHO.

Bark used in Chili as antiperiodic, and in asthma and cardiac disease.

Dose. 5 grs. of alcoholic extract.

QUER'CUS. Oak.

Bark is astringent. Used chiefly externally in decoction, injection, etc.

Prep. Decoct. Quer.

QUILLA'IA. Soap Bark.

Not used in medicine.

QUINIDI'NÆ SUL'PHAS. Sulphate of Quinidine.
 $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2H_2SO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$.

Soluble in 100 parts water and 8 of alcohol.

Use. Similar to quinine, but less powerful.

Dose. 20–60 grs. in divided doses.

QUINI'NA. Quinine. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot 3H_2O$.

Soluble in 1960 parts cold, 600 parts boiling water and 6 parts alcohol.

Prep. Ferri et Quin. Cit.; Liq. Fer. et Quin.

Cit.; Syr. Ferri Quin. et Strych. Phosph.

QUINI'NÆ BISUL'PHAS. Bisulphate of Quinine.
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot H_2SO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$.

Soluble in 10 parts water and 32 of alcohol.

Contains less alkaloid than the sulphate, although the dose is about the same.

QUINI'NÆ HYDROBRO'MAS. Hydrobromate of Quinine. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot HBr \cdot 2H_2O$.

Soluble in 16 parts water and 3 of alcohol.

Dose. Same as sulphate, etc.

QUINI'NÆ HYDROCHLO'RAS. Hydrochlorate of Quinine. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot HCl \cdot 2H_2O$.

Soluble in 34 parts water and 3 of alcohol.

Dose. As sulphate, etc.

QUINI'NÆ SUL'PHAS. Sulphate of Quinine. $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)H_2SO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$.

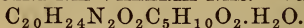
Soluble in 740 parts water and 65 alcohol; dilute acids dissolve it easily.

Tonic, antiseptic, sedative, antiperiodic.

Dose. As tonic 1 gr. 3 times a day; in intermittents during intermission 12–24 grs., or ʒj in di-

vided doses. To children a good way is to mix and administer the dose quickly with $\frac{1}{2}$ a teaspoonful of aromatic elixir of liquorice. It may also be given in solution, or suspended in water by syrup and mucilage.

QUINI'NÆ VALERIA'NAS. Valerianate of Quinine.



Soluble in 100 parts water and 5 of alcohol.

Used in debility with nervous disorder.

Dose. 1–2 grs. several times a day.

*RANUN'CULUS. Crowfoot. Buttercup.

Acrid, irritant; like cantharides.

RHAM'NI SUC'CUS. Buckthorn juice.

Purgative.

Use. In syrup, added to hydragogue or diuretic mixtures.

Dose. ℥j of recent berries; ℥j expressed juice.

Prep. Syr. Rham.

RHE'UM. Rhubarb.

Purgative, astringent, stomachic.

Dose. 10 grs.—℥ss as laxative; 6–10 grs. as stomachic.

Prep. Ext. Rhei; Ext. Rhei Fl.; Pil. Rhei; Pil. Rhei Comp.; Pulv. Rhei C.; Syr. Rhei; Syr. Rhei Aromat.; Tinct. Rhei; Tinct. Rhei Arom.; Tinct. Rhei Dulcis; Vin. Rhei.

RHÆ'ADOS PET'ALA. Red-poppy petals.

A feeble anodyne.

Prep. Syr. Rhœados.

RHU'S GLA'BRA. Sumach.

Astringent and refrigerant.

Used as a gargle.

Prep. Ext. Rhois Glabræ Fl.

RHUS TOXICODEN'DRON. Poison-oak.

Three or four species of Rhus are poisonous, and in some persons the eruption is severe. Saline

purgatives and the local use of cold lead-water, or alkaline washes, are the best remedies. A strong decoction or poultice of the *Grindelia hirsutula* is considered an antidote.

RO'SA. Rose-petals.

Slightly laxative and astringent. Used chiefly as a vehicle in pharmacy.

ROSEMARI'NUS. Rosemary.

Gently stimulant and emmenagogue.

Use. In nervous headaches, and in chlorosis, under the form of infusion; but it is now scarcely ever used, unless as an adjunct, to give odor to sternutatory powders.

Prep. Vin. Aromat.

*RU'BIA. Madder.

Formerly used, but of doubtful efficacy.

*RU'BIA. Madder-root.

Emmenagogue, astringent.

Use. In chlorosis and difficult or scanty menstruation, in atrophía infantum; efficacy doubtful.

Dose. 15-20 grs. with sulphate of potassa.

RU'BUS. Blackberry.

Root tonic and astringent. A domestic remedy in bowel affections.

Dose. Of decoction (℥j-Ojss water, boiled to Oj) ℥j-℥ij, 3 or 4 times a day; of powdered root 20-30 grs.; fluid extract 30 m.

Prep. Ext. Rubi Fl.

RU'BUS IDÆ'US. Raspberry.

Prep. Syr. Rub. Id.

RU'MEX. Yellow-dock.

Astringent, tonic.

Use. In scrofula and syphilis, externally in skin diseases.

Dose. ℥ij of decoction (dried root ℥j-Oj).

Prep. Ext. Rumicis Fl.

***RU'TA.** Rue.

Stimulant, antispasmodic, emmenagogue.

Use. In hysteria and flatulent colic; but chiefly in strong infusion, in clysters in convulsions of children.

Dose. 15-30 grs. in infusion, 3 times a day.

SABADIL'LA. Cevadilla.

Drastic, emeto-cathartic, vermicide.

Used chiefly as source of *veratrine*.

***SABBA'TIA.** American centaury.

Tonic.

Use. In autumnal intermittents and remittents.

Dose. Infusion of ʒj-Oj, ʒij every 2 hours.

SABI'NA. Savine.

Irritant, emmenagogue, escharotic.

Use. In amenorrhœa, with a languid pulse, but requires to be cautiously administered; in worms, rheumatism, and gout. Externally, the powder is applied to old ulcers, carious bones, etc.; and the infusion, as a lotion, to gangrene, scabies, and tinea capitis.

Dose. Fluid extract 15-20 drops; of oil 5 drops.

Used externally for promoting discharge from blistered surfaces.

Prep. Cerat. Sab.; Ext. Sabin. Fl.; Ol. Sabin.

SAC'CHARUM. Sugar. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$.

Aliment, condiment, demulcent.

Prep. Pil. Ferri Carb.; Pil. Ferri Iod.; Syrupus, etc.

SAC'CHARUM LAC'TIS. Sugar of milk. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} \cdot H_2O$.

Soluble in 7 parts water; insoluble in alcohol.

***SAGAPE'NUM.**

Antispasmodic, emmenagogue; inferior to assa-foetida.

Dose. 10-30 grs. in pill.

*SA'GO.

Nutritious and unirritating.

*SA'LEP. Prepared bulbs of Orchis.

Nutritive, as tapioca, sago, etc.

SALICI'NUM. Salicin. $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$.

Soluble in 28 parts water and 30 parts alcohol.

An uncertain substitute for salicylic acid.

Use. In intermittents, and in all cases where tonics are indicated. Its effects are analogous to those of quinine, but not much used.

Dose. 20-30 grs.

SA'LIX. Willow.

Feeble tonic. Rarely used.

SAL'VIA. Sage.

Tonic, astringent, aromatic.

Use. As a gargle, in infusion with honey and alum.

Dose. 20-30 grs. of powdered leaves; $\mathfrak{z}$ ij infusion ($\mathfrak{z}$ j-Oj).

Prep. Vin. Aromat.

SAMBU'CUS. Elder.

Use. The flowers in fomentations, as a cooling ointment; the expressed juice of the berries in febrile diseases, rheumatism, arthritic cases, etc., the bark in dropsy and hemorrhoids.

Dose. Juice of berries $\mathfrak{z}$ j- $\mathfrak{z}$ ij as alterative; $\mathfrak{z}$ ss as laxative. Inner bark hydragogue cathartic, $\mathfrak{z}$ iv of decoction ($\mathfrak{z}$ j-Oij boiled to $\mathfrak{z}$ j).

Prep. Aqua Sambuci.

SANGUINA'RIA. Blood-root.

Acrid, emetic, stimulant, narcotic, emmenagogue; escharotic on fungous surfaces, etc.

Use. In chronic catarrh, bronchial affections and pertussis; as an expectorant, combined with ipecacuanha or antimony.

Dose. Emetic 10-20 grs.; alterative 1-4 grs.

Prep. Acet. Sang.; Ext. Sang. Fl.; Tinct. Sang.

SAN'TALUM. Red Saunders.

Used for coloring tinctures, etc.

Prep. Tinct. Lavand. Comp.

*SAN'TALUM AL'BUM. White (or yellow) Sandalwood.

Oil useful in subacute gonorrhœa, etc.

Dose. Of oil 20-30 minims, 4 or 5 times a day, in emulsion with cinnamon oil, etc.

SANTON'ICA. Levant Wormseed.

Rarely used in substance.

Dose. 10-30 grs., morning and evening, for several days, followed by a brisk cathartic.

SANTONI'NUM. Santonin. $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$.

Anthelmintic.

Nearly insoluble in cold water; soluble in 40 parts alcohol and in solutions of alkalies.

Dose. 2-4 grs.; for a child 2 years old $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; best given as lozenges, with sugar and tragacanth.

SA'PO. Soap.

Laxative, antacid, antilithic.

Use. In dyspepsia, constipation, lithiasis.

Dose. 5 grs.- $\overline{3}$ ss in pill.

Prep. Empl. Sap.; Ext. Colocynth. C.; Lin. Sap.; Pil. Aloes; Pil. Aloes et Asaf.; Pil. Asafoet.; Pil. Opii; Pil. Rhei; Pil. Sap. C.; Pil. Scill. C.

SA'PO VIR'IDIS. Green soap.

Prepared from potassa and fixed oils.

Soluble in water and alcohol.

Used chiefly in the treatment of eczema; after thorough rubbing with the tincture, the skin should be washed, and oxide of zinc ointment, etc., applied.

Prep. Tinct. Sap. Vir.

*SAPONA'RIA. Soap-wort.

Alterative, like sarsaparilla.

Dose. $\overline{3}$ ss inspissated juice daily.

*SARRACE'NIA. Fly-trap.

Used in dyspepsia, diarrhœa and small-pox.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ j of tincture ($\mathfrak{z}$ ij-Oj alcohol).

SARSAPARIL'LA. Sarsaparilla.

Of varied repute as alterative, etc.

Use. In the sequelæ of syphilis, when, after a mercurial course, nocturnal pains, enlargement of the joints, and cutaneous ulcerations remain; in scrofula; elephantiasis, or cutaneous affections resembling it; chronic rheumatism; and whenever an alterative is indicated.

Prep. Decoct. Sarsap. C.; Ext. Sarsap. Fl.; Ext. Sars. Fl. C.; Syr. Sars. Comp.

SAS'SAFRAS.

The mucilage of the pith is emollient, the bark is a stimulant aromatic.

Use. In cutaneous diseases, chronic rheumatism, and as an adjunct to the decoction of guaiac, etc.

Prep. Mucilago Sassaf.; Decoct. Sars. Comp.; Ext. Sarsap. Fl. C.; Ol. Sassafras.

SCAMMO'NIUM. Scammony.

An energetic cathartic. Used in combination (as in the *Triplex pills*: Pulv. Scam., Pulv. Aloes, Blue Mass, each one troyounce; Croton Oil 20 minims, Ol. Carui $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms, Tinct. Aloes and Myrrh $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. Mix and make 400 pills; dose, 1 at bedtime).

Prep. Resin Scam.

SCIL'LA. Squill.

Expectorant, diuretic; in large doses purgative and emetic.

Use. In pulmonary complaints after the inflammatory action is reduced; humoral asthma, pertussis; in dropsy; and more useful if combined with a mercurial.

Dose. As diuretic and expectorant 1-2 grs., 3 or 4 times a day, in pill.

Prep. Acetum Scil.; Ext. Acet. Fl.; Pil. Scil.
Comp.; Syr. Scill. Comp.; Tinct. Scillæ.

SCOPA'RIUS. Broom.

Diuretic and cathartic.

Use. In dropsies.

Dose. 10-15 grs. powder.

*SCOPHULARIA. Fig-wort. Celandine.

An old remedy for piles, etc., but seldom used.

SCUTELLA'RIA. Scullcap.

Sometimes used as tonic nervine.

Dose. Fluid extract ʒj-ʒij.

Prep. Ext. Scutell. Fl.

*SEL'INUM. Marsh Parsley.

Used in epilepsy, etc.

Dose. 20-30 grs. 3 times a day.

*SEMPERVI'VUM. Houseleek.

Juice used topically to burns, ulcers and warts.

*SENE'CIO. Life-root. Groundsel.

Diuretic. The "Eclectics" consider it emmenagogue.

Use. In gravel and uterine complaints; promotes menstruation.

Dose. Decoction or infusion, ad libitum.

SEN'EGA.

Stimulating, expectorant and diuretic. Used in pectoral complaints, as in *Syr. Scill. Comp.*

Dose. Of powder 10-20 grs.; abstract 1-3 grs.

Prep. Abstract. Sen.; Ext. Sen. Fl.; Syr. Scill.

C.; Syr. Senega.

SEN'NA.

Efficient purgative; should be given with aromatic and saline substances.

Dose. Of powder ʒss-ʒij, but seldom used thus.

Prep. Confect. Sen.; Ext. Sen. Fl.; Infus. Sen. C.; Pulv. Glycyrr. C.; Syr. Sarsap. C.; Syr. Sennæ.

SERPENTA'RIA. Virginia snake-root.

Stimulant tonic, diaphoretic, diuretic.

Use. In typhoid fevers, and diseases of debility; to assist cinchona in the cure of intermittents; in the exanthemata, and dyspepsia; and externally as a gargle in cynanche maligna.

Dose. Fluid extract 20 minims—3 ss.

Prep. Ext. Serp. Fl.; Tinct. Cinchon. C.; Tinct.

Serp.

***SES'AMUM.** Benne leaves.

Mucilaginous, demulcent.

Use. As a drink in cholera infantum, diarrhoea, etc. Catarrh and affections of urinary passage.

One or two leaves in a pint of water as drink.

SE'VUM. Suet.

Soluble in 44 parts boiling alcohol and 60 of ether.

Prep. Ung. Hydrarg.; Ung. Picis. Liq.

***SIMARU'BA.**

Tonic, like quassia.

Use. In dysentery, chronic diarrhoea, lenteria and dyspepsia.

Dose. ʒj-3j in infusion.

SIN'APIS. Mustard.

Seeds laxative; powder stimulant, rubefacient, emetic; oil vesicant.

Use. In dyspepsia; a torpid state of the bowels, and chlorosis. The seeds are swallowed entire or only slightly crushed; a strong infusion of the flour is used to produce vomiting in apoplexy and paralysis; externally the flour is applied as a cataplasm to the legs and soles of the feet in typhus and comatose affections.

Dose. Seeds, a tablespoonful. Powder, as emetic, 1-2 teaspoonfuls in warm water.

Prep. Charta Sinap.; Ol. Sinap.; Linim. Sinap. Comp.

*SI'UM. Water-parsnip.

Considered poisonous. The juice has been used in scrofulous and glandular swellings.

So'DA. Soda. NaHO .

Soluble in 1.7 parts water. Very soluble in alcohol.

A caustic alkali.

Prep. Liq. Sodæ.

So'DÆ CI'TRO-TAR'TRAS EFFERVES'CENS. Effervescent Citro-tartrate of Soda.

Laxative, refrigerant.

Dose. ʒj-ʒij in a wineglassful of water, repeated occasionally.

So'DÆ VALERIA'NAS. Valerianate of Soda.

Deliquescent. Nerve stimulant.

Dose. 1-5 grs.

So'DII ACE'TAS. Acetate of Sodium. $\text{NaC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 3 parts water and 30 of alcohol.

Diuretic; rarely employed. Chiefly used for making acetic acid.

Dose. ʒj-ʒij.

Equal parts of it and nitre explode violently if heated.

So'DII ARSE'NIAS. Arseniate of Sodium. $\text{Na}_2\text{HAsO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 4 parts water and slightly in alcohol.

Prep. Liq. Sodii Arseniatis.

So'DII BEN'ZOAS. Benzoate of Sodium. $\text{NaC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 1.8 parts water and 45 of alcohol.

Has been used as antilithic.

Dose. ʒj-ʒij a day.

So'DII BICARBO'NAS. Bicarbonate of Sodium. NaHCO_3 .

Soluble in 12 parts water; insoluble in alcohol.

Milder than the carbonate. Useful in uræmia.

Dose. 10 grs.— $\mathfrak{z}$ j, best in carbonic acid water. In membranous angina, 15 grs. every half hour in a tablespoonful of water.

So'DII BISUL'PHIS. Bisulphite of Sodium. NaHSO_3 .

Soluble in 4 parts water and 72 parts alcohol.

The sulphite is generally preferred.

So'DII BO'RAS. Borate of Sodium. $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 16 parts water; insoluble in alcohol.

A feeble emmenagogue. Externally detergent or alterative.

Useful in aphthæ, pruritus, etc. A germicide.

Use. In nephritic and calculous complaints, depending on an excess of uric acid. As a detergent in aphthous affections of the mouth in children, rubbed up in sugar in the proportion of 1 to 7, or rubbed with honey.

Dose. 30–40 grs.

So'DII BRO'MIDUM. Bromide of Sodium. NaBr .

Soluble in 1.2 parts water and 13 of alcohol.

Milder than bromide of potassium.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss– $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

So'DII CARBO'NAS. Carbonate of Sodium. $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

An antacid in dyspepsia and uric acid gravel.

Used in skin diseases.

Dose. For lotion, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij– $\mathfrak{z}$ ijj in Oj water. Dose of powder variable.

Prep. Liq. Sod.; Liq. Sod. Chlorat.; Massa. Fer. Carb.; Pil. Fer. Carb.; Sod. Carb. Exsic.

So'DII CARBO'NAS EXSICCA'TUS. Dried Carbonate of Sodium.

Use. In acidity of the stomach; but chiefly in calculus in the kidneys, and other affections of the urinary organs.

Dose. 5-15 grs. 3 times a day in pill with soap and aromatics.

Prep. Sod. Arsenias.

So'DII CHLO'RAS. Chlorate of Sodium. NaClO_3 .
Soluble in 1.1 parts water and 40 of alcohol.

Similar to chlorate of potassium, but more soluble, so as to afford stronger solutions.

So'DII CHLO'RIDUM. Chloride of Sodium. NaCl .

Common salt. Soluble in 2.8 parts water; nearly insoluble in alcohol.

Stimulant, tonic and anthelmintic in small doses; purgative and emetic in large doses ($\mathfrak{z}$ ij- $\mathfrak{z}$ j).

A teaspoonful of dry salt often used as styptic in sudden hæmoptysis.

So'DII HYPOPHOS'PHIS. Hypophosphite of Sodium.
 $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 1 part water and 30 of alcohol.

Used in phthisis, scrofula, wasting nervous and osseous diseases.

Dose. Either of the hypophosphites may be 10-20 grs. three times a day.

Prep. Syr. Hypophos.

So'DII HYPOSUL'PHIS. Hyposulphite of Sodium.
 $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 1.5 parts water; insoluble in alcohol.

Considered a powerful germicide, but has not been so serviceable in zymotic diseases as theory suggests.

Dose. 10-20 grs. in water or syrup, 3 times a day.

For external use, use $\mathfrak{z}$ j to $\mathfrak{z}$ j water.

So'DII IOD'IDUM. Iodide of Sodium. NaI .

Soluble in .6 parts water and 1.8 of alcohol.

Use similar to iodide of potassium.

Dose. 20 grs., increased to 30, 3 times a day.

So'DII NI'TRAS. Nitrate of Sodium. NaNO_3 .

Soluble in 1.3 parts water and 40 of boiling alcohol.

Has been used in dysentery.

Dose. $\overline{3}$ ss- $\overline{3}$ j, in gum water, etc., during the day.

*So'DII NI'TRIS. Nitrite of Sodium.

Similar in action to nitrite of amyl and nitroglycerine.

Dose. 1 gr. several times a day.

So'DII PHOS'PHAS. Phosphate of Sodium. $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 6 parts water; insoluble in alcohol.

A mild, delicate purgative in hepatic diseases, etc.

Dose. 3-10 grs., for children, in milk or other food. 20-40 grs. for adults in water after meals.

Prep. Ferri. Pyrophosph.

So'DII PYROPHOS'PHAS. Pyrophosphate of Sodium. $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 12 parts water; insoluble in alcohol.

Similar to the phosphate.

So'DII SALICYL'AS. Salicylate of Sodium. $2\text{NaC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 1.5 parts of water and 6 of alcohol.

Similar in effects to salicylic acid, but more soluble and not locally irritating.

Dose. $\overline{3}$ ss- $\overline{3}$ j in aromatized solution.

So'DII SANTONI'NAS. Santoninate of Sodium. $2\text{NaC}_{15}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 3 parts water and 12 of alcohol.

Too dangerous to use as a vermifuge.

Prep. Troch. Sod. Santon.

So'DII SUL'PHAS. Sulphate of Sodium. $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 2.8 parts water; insoluble in alcohol.

An efficient cathartic, but disagreeable.

Dose. ℥ss – ℥j ; applied to the eye in powder, to remove opacity of the cornea.

SO'DII SUL'PHIS. Sulphite of Sodium. $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 4 parts water, sparingly in alcohol.

Used in yeasty vomiting from sarcina, and as a wash in aphthous sore mouth.

Dose. ℥j 3 times a day; as a wash ℥j to ℥j water.

SO'DII SULPHOCAR'BOLAS. Sulphocarbolate of Sodium. $\text{NaC}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 5 parts water and 132 of alcohol.

Has been used in zymotic diseases.

*SOLIDA'GO. Golden-rod.

Aromatic, carminative, diaphoretic.

Used in warm infusion to allay pain from flatulence, and nausea; a substitute for tea.

*SPAR'TIUM. Spanish Broom.

Seeds diuretic and tonic, large doses emetic.

Dose. 10–15 grs., 3 times a day, in tincture.

SPIGE'LIA. Pinkroot.

Vermifuge, cathartic; sometimes dangerous.

Use. For the expulsion of lumbrici; in the remitting fever of infancy. Its use should be preceded by an emetic, and followed by a warm purgative.

Dose. 10–20 grs. to a child 3 or 4 years old; to an adult ℥j – ℥ij , repeated morning and evening, and followed by a brisk cathartic. The infusion (℥ss – Oj) is oftener used.

*SPIRÆA. Hardhack.

, Tonic, astringent.

Use. In cholera infantum, diarrhoea, and all cases where a tonic combined with an astringent effect is needed.

Dose. Of extract 5–15 grs.; of decoction ℥j – ℥ij .

*SPON'GIA U'STA. Burnt Sponge.

Use. In goitre, bronchocele, scrofulous complaints, and herpetic eruptions.

Dose. ʒj-ʒiij, with syrup or honey and cinnamon.

STAPHISA'GRIA. Stavesacre.

Tincture used as embrocation in rheumatism, and an ointment of seeds, or oil, in scabies, etc.

*STA'TICE. Marsh Rosemary.

Astringent.

Used in gargles to aphthous sore mouth, etc.

STILLIN'GIA. Queen's-root.

Emetic, cathartic, alterative.

Use. In secondary syphilis, scrofula, etc.

Dose. Powder 15-30 grs.; tincture (ʒij to Oj) ʒj; fluid extract 20-40 drops.

Prep. Ext. Stilling. Fl.

STRAMO'NIUM. Thornapple.

Similar to belladonna. The leaves are sometimes smoked in asthma.

Dose. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of alcoholic extract, 15-20 grs. of powdered leaves.

Prep. Ext. Stram.; Ext. Stram. Fl.; Tinct. Stram.

STRYCHNI'NA. Strychnine. $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$.

The alkaloid from nux vomica.

Soluble in 6700 parts water and 110 parts alcohol.

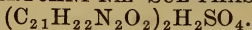
Stimulant of motor and vaso-motor centres of spinal cord.

Use. As a tonic in pyrosis, passive diarrhœa, and leucorrhœa, partial paralysis, etc.

Dose. $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. in acid solution.

Prep. Ferri et Strych. Citras.; Syr. Ferri Quininae et Strych. Phosph.

STRYCHNI'NÆ SUL'PHAS. Sulphate of Strychnia.



More soluble than strychnine.

Dose. $\frac{1}{20}$ – $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.

STYR'AX. Storax.

Stimulating, expectorant.

Dose. 10–20 grs. twice a day.

SUL'PHUR LO'TUM. Washed Sulphur.

Dose. 3 ss– $\overline{3}$ ss.

Prep. Pulv. Glycyrrh. C.; Sulph. Iodidum;

Ung. Sulph. Alkal.

SUL'PHUR PRÆCIPITA'TUM. Precipitated Sulphur.

Dose. 3j–3 iij.

Use. In cutaneous affections, and a laxative.

SUL'PHUR SUBLIMA'TUM. Sublimated Sulphur.

Laxative and diaphoretic.

Dose. 3j–3 iij in syrup or milk.

SULPHU'RIS IOD'IDUM. Iodide of Sulphur.

Used externally in skin diseases. See *Unguentum*.

SUM'BUL.

Nerve stimulant.

Dose. Resinoid extract 1–2 grs.; fluid extract 15 minims to 3j.

*SYMP'HYTUM OFFICINA'LE. Comfrey.

Demulcent, astringent; a decoction of the root; an adjunct to cough mixtures.

Dose. 3 ij–3 iv of fluid extract.

TAB'ACUM. Tobacco.

Sedative poison; locally irritant.

Passing out of use as a medicine.

TAMARIN'DUS. Tamarind.

Laxative, refrigerant.

Use. In dysentery and fevers, particularly those attended with an increased secretion of bile, and putrid symptoms. Tamarind whey, made by boil-

ing $\mathfrak{Z}$ ij of the fruit with Ojss milk, and straining, is an excellent diluent in fevers.

Dose. $\mathfrak{Z}$ j- $\mathfrak{Z}$ j or more.

Prep. Confect. Sennæ.

TANACE/TUM. Tansy.

Tonic, anthelmintic.

Use. In gout, hysteria, connected with suppression of the menses; in worms, seldom used.

Dose. $\mathfrak{Z}$ ss- $\mathfrak{Z}$ j of powdered seeds. The oil is a dangerous narcotic.

TAPIO'CA.

Nutrient.

TARAX'ACUM. Dandelion.

Slightly tonic, diuretic, aperient, thought to be stimulant to the liver.

Dose. $\mathfrak{Z}$ ij of decoction.

Use. In chronic inflammation, and incipient scirrhous of the liver; chronic derangements of the stomach; dropsy, pulmonary tubercles, and jaundice.

Prep. Ext. Tarax.; Ext. Tarax. Fl.

TEREBIN'THINA. Turpentine.

TEREBIN'THINA CANADEN'SIS. Balsam of Fir.

Turpentine is stimulant, diuretic, anthelmintic, and in large doses laxative; externally rubefacient.

Dose. $\mathfrak{H}$ j- $\mathfrak{Z}$ ss as anthelmintic; in ascarides, or flatulent constipation $\mathfrak{Z}$ ss- $\mathfrak{Z}$ j triturated with yolk of egg and in Oss of mucilaginous fluid, is useful as injection. Chian turpentine is considered useful in cancer of the womb, in emulsion in doses of 5 grs., increased as the patient can bear it.

THU'JA. Arbor Vitæ.

Has been used in cancerous affections internally, and locally in venereal excrescences.

Dose. $\mathfrak{Z}$ j of tincture or fluid extract 3-6 times a day.

THY'MOL. $C_{10}H_{13}HO$.

Antiseptic; substitute for carbolic acid, with more agreeable odor.

Dose. 1 part to 4 of alcohol and 995 of water is a useful lotion for dressing wounds; as ointment 2-20 grs. to $\mathfrak{z}$ j lard.

*TORMENTIL'LA. *Potentilla*.

Astringent.

Use. In the same cases as other astringents; but as it does not increase the heat of the body, tormentil is preferred in phthisical diarrhoea.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss- $\mathfrak{z}$ j of powder.

TRAGACAN'THA. Gum Tragacanth.

Demulcent.

Use. For allaying cough, etc. In preparation of troches, etc.

*TRIFO'LIUM. Red Clover.

An empirical remedy for cancer. Has a slight astringent power.

*TRILL'IUM.

Astringent.

Used to restrain hemorrhages.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ j of powdered root; $\mathfrak{z}$ j- $\mathfrak{z}$ ij of fluid extract.

*TRIOS'TEUM. Fever-root.

Cathartic, emetic and diuretic.

Use. In the commencement of fevers.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ j to $\mathfrak{z}$ ss of powder; 10 grs. of extract.

TRIT'ICUM. Couch-grass.

Used in cystitis and irritable bladder.

Dose. Decoction *ad. lib.*, or $\mathfrak{z}$ j of fluid extract every 3 hours in $\mathfrak{z}$ vi water.

*TUSSIL'AGO. Colt's-foot.

Demulcent, expectorant.

Use. In coughs, phthisis, other pulmonary complaints and cutaneous diseases.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ j- $\mathfrak{z}$ ij boiled in Oij water to Oj; a tea-cupful several times a day.

UL'MUS. Slippery Elm.

Demulcent, nutritious.

Used in infusion, in cutaneous affections, dysentery, diseases of urinary organs, externally, or as a poultice, etc.

USTILA'GO. Corn smut.

Said to resemble ergot in properties.

U'VÆ. Raisins.

Used for flavoring; laxative.

U'VA UR'SI. Bearberry.

Astringent, tonic.

Useful in catarrh of bladder, etc.

Dose. Of powder, $\mathfrak{D}$ j to $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

Prep. Ext. Uva Ursi Fl.

VALERIA'NA. Valerian.

Nerve stimulant and antispasmodic.

Dose. Of volatile oil, 4-5 drops.

Prep. Abstract. Valer.; Ext. Valer. Fl.; Tinct.

Valer.; Tinct. Valer. Amm.

VANIL'LA.

Aromatic, diffusible, stimulant.

Dose. Tablespoonful of infusion ($\mathfrak{z}$ ss-Oj boiling water).

Prep. Tinct. Vanil.; Trochisci Ferri.

VERATRI'NA. Veratrine.

A powerful local irritant, with peculiar effect on the nervous system.

Used in rheumatic paralysis.

Dose. $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. internally; 5 or 10 grs. to $\mathfrak{z}$ j of lard as an ointment, of which a little is rubbed on sound skin.

Prep. Oleatum Verat.; Ung. Verat.

***VERA'TRUM AL'BUM.** White Hellebore.

Violent emetic and cathartic; irritant. Requires great caution in using.

Dose. 1 gr., increased cautiously. As errhine, 1 part to 5 or 6 of powdered liquorice.

VERA'TRUM VIR'IDE. American Hellebore.

A powerful spinal and arterial depressant.

Dose. Fluid extract, 1-3 drops; tincture, 3-6 drops, every hour or two; suspended on occurrence of nausea.

***VERBAS'CUM.** Mullein.

Demulcent, emollient, anodyne.

Used in infusion or decoction.

***VERON'ICA.** Speedwell.

An old remedy in scurvy, etc.; now out of use.

VIBUR'NUM. Black haw.

Nervine, antispasmodic, diuretic, tonic.

Dose. ʒj-ʒij of fluid extract.

Prep. Ext. Viburn. Fl.

VI'NUM. Wine.

Wine useless and pernicious in health. In excess, tending to gout, dropsy, apoplexy and mania. Useful in medicine, being stimulant and antispasmodic. In low febrile affections, it increases the fullness and lessens the frequency of the pulse and promotes sleep, but is hurtful if it produces restlessness or quickens the pulse. In convalescence from protracted fever, it is often the best remedy.

Sherry or Hock is most useful in dyspepsia, Port in pure debility. Claret is less heating and somewhat aperient and diuretic; and Champagne applicable in sinking stage of low fevers, in irritable stomach, and the debility of the aged.

VIO'LA TRIC'OLOR. Pansy.

Mucilaginous, slightly laxative. Root is emetic and cathartic in dose of ʒss-ʒj.

VITEL'LUS. Yolk of egg.

*WINTE'RA. Winter's Bark.

Stimulant, aromatic, tonic.

Use. As an adjunct to stomachic infusions in dyspepsia and scorbutus.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss with cinnamon or canella alba.

*WOORA'RI. Curare. Arrow-poison.

A paralyzer of the motor-nerves.

*XANTHORRHIZA. Yellow-root.

Tonic, like calumbo and quassia.

Use. Wherever a pure tonic is indicated.

XANTHOXYLUM. Prickly ash.

Stimulant, diaphoretic; resembling guaiaic.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, and as a topical remedy in toothache.

Dose. 10-30 grs. of powder, or a pint of decoction ($\mathfrak{z}$ j-Oij water, boiled 15 minutes) in divided doses in 24 hours.

Prep. Ext. Xanth. Fl.

YERBA SANTA. See *Eriodictyon*.

ZIN'CI ACE'TAS. Acetate of Zinc. $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 3 parts water and 30 of alcohol.

Use. As astringent collyrium, and as injection in gonorrhœa.

Dose. 1-2 grs. to $\mathfrak{z}$ j distilled water.

ZIN'CI BRO'MIDUM. Bromide of Zinc. ZnBr .

Very soluble in water and alcohol.

Has been commended in epilepsy, chronic alcoholism, etc.

Dose. 2 grs. in syrup or water, 3 or 4 times a day, gradually increased.

ZIN'CI CARBO'NAS PRÆCIPITA'TUS. Precipitated Carbonate of Zinc. $(\text{ZnCO}_2)_2 \cdot 3\text{Zn}(\text{HO})_2$.

Insoluble.

A substitute for calamine, or impure carbonate of zinc. A mild astringent in excoriations.

Prep. Zinci Acetas.

ZIN'CI CHLO'RIDUM. Chloride of Zinc. ZnCl_2 .

Soluble in water and alcohol.

Used chiefly as an escharotic—1 part to 2-5 of flour, made into a paste with water; applied after removing the skin with acid nitrate of mercury, etc. The surrounding skin should be protected by simple cerate, etc.

ZIN'CI IOD'IDUM. Iodide of Zinc. ZnI_2 .

Soluble in water and alcohol.

Alterative.

Dose. $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 grs. in syrup; solution of 10–30 grs. to $\mathfrak{z}$ j water usefully applied to enlarged tonsils.

ZIN'CI OX'IDUM. Oxide of Zinc. ZnO .

Insoluble.

Tonic, antispasmodic, astringent; exsiccant to excoriations.

Use. In epilepsy, chorea, and other spasmodic affections.

Dose. 2–8 grs., several times a day, in pill.

Prep. Ung. Zinci Oxid.

ZIN'CI PHOS'PHIDUM. Phosphide of Zinc. Zn_3P_2 .

Insoluble in water and alcohol.

Effects similar to phosphorus.

Dose. $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.

ZIN'CI SUL'PHAS. Sulphate of Zinc. ZnSO_4 .

Soluble in .6 parts water; insoluble in alcohol.

Tonic, astringent; emetic in large doses.

Use. As it operates very quickly, it is used, combined with infusion of ipecacuanha, to empty the stomach in the commencement of the cold stage of the intermittent paroxysm; and in other cases where immediate vomiting is required. As a tonic, it is useful in phthisis, dyspepsia, and nervous

affections. Externally in collyria, in ophthalmia, after the inflammatory action has subsided; in injections in gonorrhœa; and as a lotion in external inflammations, and to stop inordinate discharge.

Dose. As tonic 1-2 grs.; emetic 10-30 grs.; as collyrium 1-3 grs. in ℥j water; as caustic ℥j of dry powdered salt, ℥j glycerin, or ℥iij lard.

ZIN'CI VALERIA'NAS. Valerianate of Zinc. $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}_2)_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Soluble in 100 parts water and 40 of alcohol.

Antispasmodic.

Dose. 1-2 grs. in pill, several times a day.

ZIN'GIBER. Ginger.

Stimulant, carminative, sialagogue.

Use. In gout, flatulent colic, dyspepsia, and tympanitis; as an adjunct to griping purgatives; less heating than pepper.

Dose. 10-20 grs. of powder; 10-30 minims of fluid extract; ℥j of tincture.

Prep. Ext. Zing. Fl.; Oleoresina Zingib.; Pil. Scillæ Comp.; Pulv. Aromat.; Tinct. Zingib.

V.

PREPARATIONS AND MODES OF ADMINISTRATION.

1. ABSTRACTA.—ABSTRACTS.

Convenient solid preparations, whose strength bears a definite relation to the drug, being twice as strong as the drug or fluid extract, and about ten times the strength of the tincture:—

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---|
| Abstrac'tum | Aconi'ti. | Abstract of Aconite.
Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 gr. |
| “ | Belladon'næ. | Abstract of Belladonna.
Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 gr. |
| “ | Coni'i. | Abstract of Conium.
Dose, 1–2 grs. |
| “ | Digita'lis. | Abstract of Digitalis.
Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 gr. |
| “ | Hyoscy'ami. | Abstract of Hyoscyamus.
Dose, 2–3 grs. |
| “ | Igna'tiæ. | Abstract of Ignatia.
Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| “ | Jala'pæ. | Abstract of Jalap.
Dose, 10–15 grs. |
| “ | Nu'cis | Vom'icæ. Abstract of Nux Vomica.
Dose, 1–2 grs. |
| “ | Podophyl'li. | Abstract of Podophyllin.
Dose, 5–10 grs. |

- Abstrac'tum Sen'egæ. Abstract of Senega.
 Dose, 1-3 grs.
 " Valerian'æ. Abstract of Valerian.
 Dose, 10-20 grs.

2. ACETA.—VINEGARS.

Solutions in vinegar or acetic acid, which represent 10 per cent. of crude drug:—

- Ace'tum Canthar'idis. Vinegar of Cantharides.
 Dose external.
 " Lobe'lia. Vinegar of Lobelia.
 Dose, 30℥-3 ij.
 " O'pii. Vinegar of Opium.
 Dose, 10-15 drops.
 " Sanguina'riæ. Vinegar of Sanguinaria.
 Dose, 15 drops-3 iij.
 " Scil'læ. Vinegar of Squill.
 Dose, 15℥-3 j.

3. AQUÆ.—MEDICATED WATERS.

- A'qua Ammo'niæ. Water of Ammonia.
 Dose, 10-30 drops, diluted.
 " Ammo'niæ For- Stronger Water of Am-
 tior. monia.
 Dose external.
 A'quæ Amy'gdalæ Am- Bitter Almond water.
 aræ. Dose, 3 j-3 ij.
 A'quæ Ane'thi. Dill water.
 Dose, ad libitum.
 " Ani'si. Anise water.
 Dose, ad libitum.
 " Auran'tii Flo'rum. Orange flower water.
 Dose, ad libitum.

A'quæ Cam'phoræ.	Camphor water.
	Dose, $\mathfrak{Z}_{ss}$ - $\mathfrak{Z}_{j}$.
" Car'ui.	Caraway water.
	Dose, ad libitum.
" Chlo'ri.	Chlorine water.
	Dose external.
" Chlo'roformi.	Chloroform water.
	Dose, $\mathfrak{Z}_{ss}$ - $\mathfrak{Z}_{ij}$.
" Cinnamo'mi.	Cinnamon water.
	Dose, diluted one-half.
" Creaso'ti.	Creasote water.
	Dose, $\mathfrak{Z}_{j}$ - $\mathfrak{Z}_{iv}$.
" Destilla'ta.	Distilled water.
	Dose, ad libitum.
" Fœnic'uli.	Fennel water.
	Dose, ad libitum.
" Lau'ro-cer'asi.	Laurel water.
	Dose, $\mathfrak{Z}_{ss}$ - $\mathfrak{Z}_{j}$.
" Men'thæ Piperi'tæ.	Peppermint water.
	Dose, ad libitum.
" Vir'idis.	Spearmint water.
	Dose, ad libitum.
" Ro'sæ.	Rose water.
	Dose, ad libitum.
" Sambu'ci.	Elder flower water.
	Dose, ad libitum.

4. CATAPLASMATA.—CATAPLASMS OR POULTICES.

Cataplas'ma Carbo'nis.	Charcoal poultice.
	Charcoal, $\mathfrak{Z}_{ss}$; bread crumb, $\mathfrak{Z}_{ij}$; linseed meal, $\mathfrak{Z}_{iss}$; boiling water, $\mathfrak{Z}_{x}$.
Cataplas'ma Coni'i.	Hemlock poultice.
	Powdered hemlock, $\mathfrak{Z}_{j}$; linseed meal, $\mathfrak{Z}_{iij}$; boiling water, $\mathfrak{Z}_{x}$.

- Cataplas'ma Fermen'ti. Yeast poultice.
 Beer yeast, ℥ vi ; flour, ℥ xiv ; warm water, ℥ vi .
 Ferment near the fire.
- Cataplas'ma Li'ni. Linseed poultice.
 Linseed meal, ℥ iv ; boiling water, ℥ x ; olive oil,
 ℥ ss .
- Cataplas'ma Sina'pis. Mustard poultice.
 Powdered mustard; linseed meal, each ℥ ijss ; boiling water, ℥ x .
- Cataplas'ma So'dæ Chlo- Chlorine poultice.
 ra'tæ.
 Solution of chlorinated soda, ℥ ij ; linseed meal, ℥ iv ;
 boiling water, ℥ viij .

5. CERATA.—CERATES.

(Consistence between ointments and plasters.)

- Cera'tum. Simple cerate.
- “ Cam'phoræ. Camphor cerate.
- “ Canthar'idis. Blistering cerate.
- “ Ceta'cei. Spermaceti cerate.
- “ Extrac'ti Can- Cerate of Extract of Can-
 thar'idis. tharides.
- Cera'tum Plum'bi Sub- Goulard's cerate.
 acetatis.
- Cera'tum Resinæ. Basilicon ointment.
- “ Sabi'næ. Savine cerate.

6. CHARTÆ.—MEDICATED PAPERS.

- Char'ta Canthar'idis. Blistering paper.
- “ Potas'sii Nitra'tis. Asthma paper.
- “ Sina'pis. Mustard paper.

7. COLLODIUM.—COLLODION.

Collodion is variously medicated. Thus we have iodized, ferruginous and caustic collodion.

The following are officinal:—

Collodium cum Can-	Cantharidal collodion.
thar'ide.	
Collo'dium Flex'ile.	Flexible collodion.
“ Stypticum.	Styptic collodion.

8. CONFECTIO'NES.—CONFECTIONS.

[Formerly Conserves and Electuaries.]

Medicinal substances with saccharine matter, forming a soft solid:—

Confec'tio O'pii.	Confection of Opium.
1 gr. Opium in 40 grs.	
“ Pi'peris.	Confection of Black pepper.
Dose, ʒj-ʒij.	
“ Rosæ.	Confection of Rose.
Dose, ad libitum.	
“ “ Caninæ.	Confection of Hips.
Dose, ad libitum.	
“ Scammo'nii.	Confection of Scammony.
Dose, ʒ ss-ʒj.	
“ Sen'næ.	Confection of Senna.
Dose, ʒ ij.	
“ Sulphu'ris.	Confection of Sulphur.
Dose, ʒ ij.	
“ Terebin'thinæ.	Confection of Turpentine.
Dose, ʒ j-ʒj.	

9. DECOC'TA.—DECOCTIONS.

Vegetable solutions made by boiling in water. Often substituted by tinctures and fluid extracts:—
 Decoc'tum A'loes Compositum, Compound decoction of Aloes. Dose, ʒ ss-ʒij.
 Decoc'tum Cetra'riæ, Decoction of Iceland Moss. Dose, Oj in 24 hours.

- Decoc'tum Cincho'næ fla'væ, Decoction of Yellow Bark. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}j$.
- Decoc'tum Grana'ti Radi'cis, Decoction of Pomegranate root. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}j$.
- Decoc'tum Hæmatox'ylon, Decoction of Logwood. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}_{ss}$ - $\mathfrak{z}ij$.
- Decoc'tum Hor'dei, Decoction of Barley. Dose, Ad libitum.
- Decoc'tum Papa'veris, Decoction of Poppies. Dose, External.
- Decoc'tum Pareiræ, Decoction of Pareira. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}j$ - $\mathfrak{z}ij$.
- Decoc'tum Quer'cus, Decoction of Oak Bark. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}ij$.
- Decoc'tum Sarsæ, Decoction of Sarsaparilla. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}iv$ - $\mathfrak{z}vi$.
- Decoc'tum Sarsæ Compos'itum, Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}iv$ - $\mathfrak{z}vi$.
- Decoc'tum Scoparii, Decoction of Broom. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}ij$ - $\mathfrak{z}iv$.
- Decoc'tum Tarax'aci, Decoction of Taraxacum. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}ij$.
- Decoc'tum Ulmi, Decoction of Elm Bark. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}ij$ - $\mathfrak{z}iv$.

10. EMPLASTRA.—PLASTERS.

- Emplas'trum Ammoni'aci, Ammoniac plaster.
- Emplas'trum cum Hydrar'gyro, Ammoniac plaster with mercury.
- Emplas'trum Ar'nicæ. Arnica plaster.
- Emplas'trum Assafoet'idæ, Assafoetida plaster.
- Emplas'trum Belladon'næ, Belladonna plaster.
- Emplas'trum Canthar'idis, Blistering plaster.
- Emplas'trum Cap'sici, Capsicum plaster.
- Emplas'trum Cera'ti Sapo'nis, Soap cerate plaster.

Emplas'trum Fer'ri (strengthening), Iron plaster.
 Emplas'trum Gal'bani, Galbanum plaster.
 Emplas'trum Hydrar'gyri, Mercurial plaster.
 Emplas'trum Ichthyocol'læ (Court), Isinglass plaster.
 Emplas'trum O'pii, Opium plaster.
 Emplas'trum Pi'cis, Pitch plaster.
 Emplas'trum Pi'cis Burgun'dicæ, Burgundy pitch plaster.
 Emplas'trum Pi'cis Canaden'sis, Canada pitch (Hemlock) plaster.
 Emplas'trum Pi'cis cum Canthar'ide, Warming plaster.
 Emplas'trum Plum'bi, Lead plaster.
 Emplas'trum Plum'bi Iod'idi, Iodide of Lead plaster.
 Emplas'trum Resi'næ, Resin (adhesive) plaster.
 Emplas'trum Sapo'nis, Soap plaster.

11. ENEM'ATA.—CLYSTERS (INJECTIONS).

En'ema A'loes, Enema of Aloes.
 En'ema Assafoet'idæ, Enema of Assafoetida.
 En'ema Magne'siæ Sulpha'tis, Enema of Sulphate of Magnesia.
 En'ema O'pii, Enema of Opium (℥ss Tinct.—℥ij).
 En'ema Tab'aci, Enema of Tobacco.
 En'ema Terebin'thinæ, Enema of Turpentine.

12. ELIXIRIA.—ELIXIRS.

Aromatic, sweetened spirituous preparations containing small quantities of medicinal substances. Dose, from ℥j-℥ij, 3 or 4 times a day. The first named is the only officinal one, and is used as a vehicle. Manufacturers advertise many others:—
 Elix'ir Auran'tii. Simple Elixir.
 Elix'ir of Bismuth.

Elix'ir of Beef, Wine and Iron.

“ Bromide of Potassium (5 grs. to 3j).

“ “ Ammonium.

“ “ Sodium.

“ Calisaya Bark.

“ “ and Iron.

“ Gentian.

“ “ and Iron.

“ Guarana.

“ Iron and Quinine.

“ Pepsin and Bismuth.

“ “ “ and Strychnine.

“ Phosphate of Iron.

“ “ “ and Quinine.

“ “ “ Quinine and Strychnine.

“ Taraxacum.

“ “ Compound.

“ Valerianate of Ammonia.

13. EXTRAC'TA.—EXTRACTS.

Solids resulting from evaporation of solutions of vegetable principles, suitable for pills.

EXTRAC'TA FLU'IDA.—FLUID EXTRACTS.

Represent 16 troy ounces to the pint, so that minims of fluid extract correspond to grains of the drug. Should be prescribed in flavored water, elixir, or syrup :—

Extrac'tum Aconi'ti, Extract of Aconite. Dose, 1-2 grs.

Extrac'tum Aconi'ti Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Aconite. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 m.

Extrac'tum Al'oes Aquo'sum, Aqueous extract of Aloes. Dose, 2-10 grs.

Extrac'tum Anthem'idis, Extract of Chamomile.

Dose, 2-10 grs.

Extrac'tum Ar'nicae Radi'cis, Extract of Arnica root.

Dose, 3-5 grs.

Extrac'tum Ar'nicae Radi'cis Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Arnica root. Dose, 5-10 m.

Extrac'tum Aromat'icum Flu'idum, Aromatic fluid extract. Dose, 10-20 m.

Extrac'tum Auran'tii Ama'ri Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Bitter Orange Peel. Dose, 15-30 m.

Extrac'tum Belladon'næ, Extract of Belladonna.

Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Extrac'tum Belladon'næ Alcoho'licum, Alcoholic extract of Belladonna. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Extrac'tum Belladon'næ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Belladonna. Dose, 1-2 m.

Extrac'tum Braye'ræ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Brayera. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss- $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Extrac'tum Bu'chu Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Buchu. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss- $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Extrac'tum Cal'ami Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Calamus. Dose, 5-15 m.

Extrac'tum Calum'bæ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Calumba. Dose, 15-30 m.

Extrac'tum Can'nabis In'dicæ, Extract of Indian Hemp. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Extrac'tum Can'nabis In'dicæ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Indian Hemp. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 m.

Extrac'tum Cap'sici Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Capsicum. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 m.

Extrac'tum Casta'neæ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Castanea. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ j- $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Extrac'tum Chimaph'ilæ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Chimaphila. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Extrac'tum Chiratae Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Chirata. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.

Extrac'tum Cimicif'ugæ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Cimicifuga. Dose, 3 ss-3 j.

Extrac'tum Cincho'næ, Extract of Cinchona. Dose, 10-30 grs.

Extrac'tum Cincho'næ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Cinchona. Dose, 3 j.

Extrac'tum Col'chici Radi'cis, Extract of Colchicum root. Dose, 1-2 grs.

Extrac'tum Col'chici Radi'cis Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Colchicum root. Dose, 2-8 m.

Extrac'tum Colocyn'thidis Compos'itum, Comp. extract of Colocynth. Dose, 5-30 grs.

Extrac'tum Coni'i, Extract of Hemlock. Dose, 2 grs.

Extrac'tum Coni'i Alcoholicum, Alcoholic extract of Conium. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 gr.

Extrac'tum Coni'i Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Conium. Dose, 5 m.

Extrac'tum Cor'nus Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Cornus. Dose, 3 ss.

Extrac'tum Cubebæ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Cubeb. Dose, 10-40 m.

Extrac'tum Cypripe'dii Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Cypripedium. Dose, 15 m.

Extrac'tum Digita'lis, Extract of Digitalis. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Extrac'tum Digita'lis Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Digitalis. Dose, 1-2 m.

Extrac'tum Dulcamaræ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Dulcamara. Dose, 3 ss-3 j.

Extrac'tum Ergo'tæ, Extract of Ergot. Dose, 5 grs.-3 ss.

Extrac'tum Ergo'tæ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Ergot. Dose, 3 ss-3 ss.

Extrac'tum Erythrox'yli Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Coca. Dose, 20 m-3 j.

- Extrac'tum Eucalyp'ti Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Eucalyptus. Dose, 5-10 m̃.
- Extrac'tum Euon'ymi, Extract of Euonymus. Dose, 1-3 grs.
- Extrac'tum Eupato'rii Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Eupatorium. Dose, 20 m̃ - 3j.
- Extrac'tum Fran'gulæ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Frangula. Dose, 10-20 m̃.
- Extrac'tum Gelsem'ii Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Gelsemium. Dose, 2-3 m̃.
- Extrac'tum Gentia'næ, Extract of Gentian. Dose, 5-10 grs.
- Extrac'tum Gentia'næ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Gentian. Dose, 10-30 m̃.
- Extrac'tum Gera'nii Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Geranium. Dose, 3 ss - 3j.
- Extrac'tum Glycyrrhi'zæ, Extract of Liquorice. Dose, ad libitum.
- Extrac'tum Glycyrrhi'zæ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Liquorice. Dose, ad libitum.
- Extrac'tum Glycyrrhi'zæ Pu'rum, Pure extract of Liquorice. Dose, ad libitum.
- Extrac'tum Gossyp'ii Radi'cis Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Cotton root. Dose, 3 ss - 3j.
- Extrac'tum Grinde'liæ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Grindelia. Dose, 3 ss - 3j.
- Extrac'tum Guara'næ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Guarana. Dose, 3j - 3 ij.
- Extrac'tum Hæmatox'yli, Extract of Logwood. Dose, 10-30 grs.
- Extrac'tum Hamamel'idis Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Hamamelis. Dose, 3 ss.
- Extrac'tum Hydras'tis Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Hydrastis. Dose, 3j - 3 ij.
- Extrac'tum Hyoscy'ami, Extract of Hyoscyamus. Dose, 2-3 grs.

Extrac'tum Hyoscy'ami Alcohol'icum, Alcoholic extract of Hyoscyamus. Dose, 1-2 grs.

Extrac'tum Hyoscy'ami Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Hyoscyamus. Dose, 5 m̄.

Extrac'tum Ipecacuan'hæ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Ipecac. Emetic dose, 15-30 m̄.

Extrac'tum Ir'idis, Extract of Iris. Dose, 1-2 grs.

“ “ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Iris.

Dose, 5-10 m̄.

Extrac'tum Jala'pæ, Extract of Jalap. Dose, 10-30 grs.

“ “ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Jalap.

Dose, 15-30 m̄.

Extrac'tum Juglan'dis, Extract of Juglans. Dose, 5-10 grs.

Extrac'tum Krame'riæ, Extract of Rhatany. Dose, 10-20 grs.

Extrac'tum Krame'riæ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Rhatany. Dose, 10 m̄ - 3 j.

Extrac'tum Lactu'cæ, Extract of Lettuce. Dose, 5-15 grs.

Extrac'tum Lactu'cæ Fluidum, Fluid extract of Lettuce. Dose, 5-30 m̄.

Extrac'tum Leptan'dræ, Extract of Leptandra. Dose, 5-10 grs.

Extrac'tum Leptan'dræ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Leptandra. Dose, 20 m̄ - 3 j.

Extrac'tum Lobe'liæ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Lobelia. Emetic dose, 10-20 m̄.

Extrac'tum Lu'puli, Extract of Hop. Dose, 10-30 grs.

“ Lupuli'næ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Hop.

Dose, 10-15 m̄.

Extrac'tum Mal'ti, Extract of Malt. Dose, 3 j - 3 iv.

“ Matico Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Matico.

Dose, 3 ss - 3 j.

Extrac'tum Meze'rei, Extract of Mezereum. External use.

Extrac'tum Meze'rei Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Mezereum. External use.

Extrac'tum Meze'rei Æthe'reum, Ethereal extract of Mezereum. External use.

Extrac'tum Nu'cis Vom'icæ, Extract of Nux Vomica. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 grs.

Extrac'tum Nu'cis Vom'icæ Fluidum, Fluid extract of Nux Vomica. Dose, 3-5 m.

Extrac'tum Opii, Extract of Opium. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 gr.
 " " Liq'uidum, Liquid extract of Opium. Dose, 10 m.

Extrac'tum Papa'veris, Extract of Poppies. Dose, 5-10 grs.

Extrac'tum Parei'ræ, Extract of Pareira. Dose, 10-30 grs.

Extrac'tum Parei'ræ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Pareira. Dose, 3j - 3ij.

Extrac'tum Physostig'matis, Extract of Physostigma. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.

Extrac'tum Pilocar'pi Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Pilocarpus. Dose, 15-30 m.

Extrac'tum Podophyl'li, Extract of Podophyllum. Dose, 1-3 grs.

Extrac'tum Podophyl'li Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Podophyllum. Dose, 5-15 m.

Extrac'tum Pruni Virginia'næ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Wild Cherry. Dose, 3ss - 3j.

Extrac'tum Quas'siæ, Extract of Quassia. Dose, 1-2 grs.

Extrac'tum Quas'siæ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Quassia. Dose, 5-10 m.

Extrac'tum Rhe'i, Extract of Rhubarb. Dose, 5-10 grs.

Extrac'tum Rhe'i Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Rhubarb. Dose, 10-30 m.

Extrac'tum Rho'is Gla'bræ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Rhus Glabra. Adjuvant to gargles.

Extrac'tum Ro'sæ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Rose.

Adjuvant. Dose, 3j-3ij.

Extrac'tum Ru'bi Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Rubus.

Dose, 3ss-3j.

Extrac'tum Ru'micis Flu'idum, Fluid extract of

Rumex. Dose, 3j.

Extrac'tum Sabi'næ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of

Savine. Dose, 3m.

Extrac'tum Sanguina'riæ Flu'idum, Fluid extract

of Sanguinaria. Dose, 3-5 m.

Extrac'tum Sarsaparil'læ Compos'itum Flu'idum,

Compound fluid extract of Sarsaparilla. Dose,

3ss-3j.

Extrac'tum Sarsaparil'læ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of

Sarsaparilla. Dose, 30-60 m.

Extrac'tum Scil'læ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Squill.

Dose, 2-3 m.

Extrac'tum Scutella'riæ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of

Scutellaria. Dose, 3ss-3j.

Extrac'tum Sen'ega Flu'idum, Fluid extract of

Senega. Dose, 1-5 m.

Extrac'tum Sen'næ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Senna.

Dose, 3j-3iv.

Extrac'tum Serpenta'riæ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of

Serpentaria. Dose, 20-30 m.

Extrac'tum Spige'liæ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of

Spigelia. Dose, 3j.

Extrac'tum Spige'liæ et Sen'næ Flu'idum, Fluid ex-

tract of Spigelia and Senna. Dose, 3ss-3ss.

Extrac'tum Stillin'giæ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of

Stillingia. Dose, 15-45 m.

Extrac'tum Stramo'nii, Extract of Stramonium.

Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Extrac'tum Stramo'nii Flu'idum, Fluid extract of

Stramonium. Dose, 1-2 m.

Extrac'tum Tarax'aci, Extract of Taraxacum. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}j - \mathfrak{z}j$.

Extrac'tum Tarax'aci Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Taraxacum. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}j - \mathfrak{z}ij$.

Extrac'tum Trit'ici Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Triticum. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}ij - \mathfrak{z}vj$.

Extrac'tum U'væ Ur'si Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Uva Ursi. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}ss - \mathfrak{z}j$.

Extrac'tum Valeria'næ Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Valerian. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}j$.

Extrac'tum Vera'tri Vir'idis Fluidum, Fluid extract of Veratrum Viride. Dose, 1-2 $\mathfrak{m}$.

Extrac'tum Vibur'ni Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Viburnum. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}ss - \mathfrak{z}j$.

Extrac'tum Xanthox'yli Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Xanthoxylum. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}ss - \mathfrak{z}j$.

Extrac'tum Zingib'eris Flu'idum, Fluid extract of Ginger. Dose, 10-20 $\mathfrak{m}$.

14. GLYCERITA.—GLYCERITES.—(*Glycerina B.Ph.*)

Medicinal solutions in Glycerin :—

Glyceri'num Ac'idi Carbol'ici, Glycerine of Carbolic Acid. Dose, 5-10 $\mathfrak{m}$.

Glyceri'num Ac'idi Gal'lici, Glycerine of Gallic Acid. Dose, 20-60 $\mathfrak{m}$.

Glyceri'num Ac'idi Tan'nici, Glycerine of Tannic Acid. Dose, 10-40 $\mathfrak{m}$.

Glyceri'tum Amy'li, Glycerite of Starch. External use.

Glyceri'num Bora'cis, Glycerine of Borax. External use.

Glyceri'tum Vitel'li, Glycerite of yolk of egg. External use.

15. INFUSA.—INFUSIONS.

Aqueous solutions, without ebullition. Generally made extemporaneously:—

Infu'sum Anthem'idis. Chamomile Fl., $\bar{3}$ ss; boiling water, $\bar{3}$ x. Dose, $\bar{3}$ j— $\bar{3}$ ij.

Infu'sum Auran'tii. Bitter orange peel, $\bar{3}$ ss; boiling water, $\bar{3}$ x. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ij— $\bar{3}$ iij.

Infu'sum Auran'tii Compos'itum. Bitter orange peel, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; lemon peel, $\bar{3}$ j; cloves, $\bar{3}$ ss; boiling water, $\bar{3}$ x. Dose, $\bar{3}$ j— $\bar{3}$ ij.

Infu'sum Braye'ra. Powdered Brayera, 1 oz.; boiling water, Oj. Dose, Oss.

Infu'sum Bu'chu. Buchu leaves, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; boiling water, $\bar{3}$ x. Dose, $\bar{3}$ j— $\bar{3}$ ij.

Infu'sum Calum'bæ. Calumbæ root, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; cold water, $\bar{3}$ x. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ij.

Infu'sum Caryophyl'li. Cloves, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; boiling water, $\bar{3}$ x. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ij.

Infu'sum Cascaril'la. Cascarilla bark, 1 oz.; boiling water, $\bar{3}$ x. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ij.

Infu'sum Cat'echu. Powdered Catechu, 160 grs.; cinamon, 30 grs.; boiling water, $\bar{3}$ x. Dose, $\bar{3}$ j— $\bar{3}$ iij.

Infu'sum Chira'tæ. Chiretta, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; water at 120° , $\bar{3}$ x. Dose, $\bar{3}$ j— $\bar{3}$ iij.

Infu'sum Cincho'næ. Cinchona, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; boiling water, $\bar{3}$ x. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ij.

Infu'sum Cusp'ariæ. Cusparia bark, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; water at 120° , $\bar{3}$ x. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ij.

Infu'sum Cus'so. Kouso, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; boiling water, $\bar{3}$ viij. Dose, $\bar{3}$ viij.

Infu'sum Digita'lis. Digitalis leaves, 30 grs.; boiling water, $\bar{3}$ x. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ij— $\bar{3}$ iv.

Infu'sum Dulcama'ræ. Dulcamara, $\bar{3}$ j; boiling water, $\bar{3}$ x. Dose, $\bar{3}$ j— $\bar{3}$ ij.

Infu'sum Ergo'tæ. Ergot, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; boiling water, $\bar{3}$ x. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ij.

- Infu'sum Eupato'rii. Boneset, 1 oz.; boiling water, Oj. Dose, $\bar{3}j - \bar{3}ij$.
- Infu'sum Gentia'næ Comp. Gentian root, bitter orange peel, each 60 grs.; lemon peel, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; boiling water, $\bar{3}x$. Dose, $\bar{3}j$.
- Infu'sum Junipe'ri. Juniper, 1 oz.; boiling water, Oj. Dose, $\bar{3}ij - \bar{3}iij$.
- Infu'sum Krame'riæ. Rhatany root, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; boiling water, $\bar{3}x$. Dose, $\bar{3}j - \bar{3}ij$.
- Infu'sum Li'ni. Flaxseed, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Liquorice root, 120 grs.; boiling water, Oj. Dose, ad libitum.
- Infu'sum Lu'puli. Hop, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; boiling water, $\bar{3}x$. Dose, $\bar{3}j - \bar{3}ij$.
- Infu'sum Mati'cæ. Matico leaves, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; boiling water, $\bar{3}x$. Dose, $\bar{3}ij$.
- Infu'sum Parei'ra. Pareira Brava, 1 oz.; boiling water, Oj. Dose, $\bar{3}j - \bar{3}ij$.
- Infu'sum Pi'cis Liq'uidæ. Tar, Oj; water, Oiv; mix and filter. Dose, Oj-Oij daily.
- Infu'sum Pru'ni Virginia'næ. Wild cherry, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; water, $\bar{3}xii$. Strain through a percolator. Dose, $\bar{3}ij - \bar{3}iij$.
- Infu'sum Quas'siæ. Quassia, $\bar{3}j$; cold water, $\bar{3}x$. Dose, $\bar{3}ij$.
- Infu'sum Rhe'i. Rhubarb, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; boiling water, $\bar{3}x$. Dose, $\bar{3}j - \bar{3}ij$.
- Infu'sum Ro'sæ Ac'idum. Rose petals, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; diluted sulphuric acid, $\bar{3}j$; boiling water, $\bar{3}x$. Dose, $\bar{3}ij - \bar{3}iv$.
- Infu'sum Sen'egæ. Senega, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; boiling water, $\bar{3}x$. Dose, $\bar{3}j - \bar{3}iij$.
- Infu'sum Sen'næ. Senna, 1 oz.; ginger, 30 grs.; boiling water, $\bar{3}x$. Dose, $\bar{3}iv$.
- Infu'sum Sen'næ Comp. Senna, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; manna, 1 oz.; sulph. magnes., 1 oz.; fennel, 73 grs.; boiling water, Oj. Dose, $\bar{3}iv$.

- Infu'sum Serpenta'riæ. Serpentry root, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; boiling water, $\frac{3}{4}$ x. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ j- $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.
- Infu'sum Spige'liæ. Spigelia, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; boiling water, Oj. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv- $\frac{3}{4}$ vij.
- Infu'sum Tarax'aci. Dandelion, 2 oz.; boiling water, Oj. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv.
- Infu'sum U'va Ur'si. Bearberry leaves, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; boiling water, $\frac{3}{4}$ x. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ j- $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.
- Infu'sum Valeria'næ. Valerian root, 120 grs.; boiling water, $\frac{3}{4}$ x. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.
- Infu'sum Zingiberis. Ginger, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; boiling water, Oj. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

16. HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS.

The hypodermic syringe has been very popular, and in cases of unconsciousness, etc., may readily replace other methods. The following is a partial list of conditions, and remedies used hypodermically:—

Abortion; Pilocarpine has caused it. *Arrest of Perspiration*; Pilocarpine. *Bubo*; Carbolic acid. *Carcinoma*; Acetic acid, 1 to 3 parts water. *Cerebral Apoplexy*; Ergotine. *Chloroform Poisoning*; $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. of digitaline, followed in an hour by $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. atropia. *Chorea*; Curare, $\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. daily. *Congestive Chills*; 10 drops tincture belladonna every 15 minutes till the pulse can be felt, then quinine, brandy or whiskey in same way. *Croup*; 1 per cent. sol. sulph. atropia in a desperate case. *Dysentery*; $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. morphia. *Epilepsy*; sol. of curare, 7 grs. in 25 minims water, with 2 drops hydrochloric acid. Inject 8 drops once a week. *Eczema*; Arseniate of Soda, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 per cent., beginning with 10 minims of the weaker. *Erectile Tumors*; Perchloride of iron and chloride of sodium. *Erysipelas*; Carbolic and salicylic acids, 3 per cent. solutions. *Foreign body in*

Œsophagus; $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. apomorphia, producing vomiting. *Goitre*; Ergotine, $\frac{1}{3}$, increased to 1 gr. *Hæmoptysis*; Ergotine. *Hæmorrhoids*; Carbolic acid. *Hemorrhages*; Ergotine. *Hiccough*; $\frac{3}{8}$ gr. chlorohydrate of pilocarpine. *Night sweats*; Atropia, $\frac{1}{40}$ gr. *Opium Poisoning*; 30 minims warm fluid extract of coffee. Caffeine citrate and sulphate of atropia are also antidotes. *Puerperal Convulsions*; Chloral. *Snake Bites*; Ammonia, brandy, carbolic or salicylic acid. *Strychnia Poisoning*; 1 gr. caffeine, chloral, alcohol. *Trichinosis*; Tincture of ergot and ergotine.

Solutions should be perfectly dissolved and filtered, and care taken that no air remains in the nozzle of the syringe.

FORMULA AND DOSES.

Apomorphia. Gr. j; Aqua pura, 3 ij. 1 m = $\frac{1}{150}$ gr.
Dose, 5-20 m.

Atropia. Of a solution of $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to 3 j water, 5 m = $\frac{1}{48}$ gr. (Full dose.) Of $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 3 j, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m = $\frac{1}{48}$ gr.
Of 1 gr. to 3 j, 1 m = $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.

Caffein. Grs. vj; Alcohol, Aq. Dest., each 3 j. Dose, 20 m = 1 gr. Or, citrate of caffein, 1 gr. to gtt. xxiv pure Glycerine.

Camphoræ. Grs. v; Alcohol, 3 j. Dose, 6-30 m.

Chloral Hydrate. 3 j; Aq. font., 3 ij. Dose, 4-16 m.

Coniæ. Gr. j; Alcohol, Aqua font., each 3 v. 1 m = $\frac{1}{600}$ gr. Dose, 5-15 m.

Digitalin. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; Alcohol, Aq. font., each 3 ij. 1 m = $\frac{1}{480}$ m. Dose, 4-8 m.

Ergotin. Grs. ij; Alcohol, Glycerine, each 3 ss. Dose, 5 m = $\frac{1}{6}$ gr. Or, 3 parts Ergotin, 7.5 parts each of Glycerine and distilled water.

Ext. Ergotæ Fl. Filter carefully. Dose, 5-30 m.

Hydrargyri Chloridi Corros. Gr. j to $\mathfrak{z}$ j distilled water. Dose, $10 \text{ m} = \frac{1}{48} \text{ gr.}$

Hydrargyri et Sodii Iodidi. Grs. iij; Aq. font., $\mathfrak{z}$ iijss. Dose, 10 m every other day.

Morphiæ Sulph. Magendie's solution is often used (16 grs. to $\mathfrak{z}$ j). $15 \text{ m} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ gr.}$ To this dose, $\frac{1}{48} \text{ gr.}$, or less, of Atropia may be usefully added.

Physostigma. Solution of 2 grs. Ext. to $\mathfrak{z}$ j. Dose, $10 \text{ m} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ gr.}$

Pilocarpin, Mur. or Nit. Grs. iij; Aqua, $\mathfrak{z}$ iv. $1 \text{ m} = \frac{1}{80} \text{ gr.}$ Dose, $10\text{--}20 \text{ m}$.

Potassii Iodidi. $\mathfrak{z}$ j; Aq., $\mathfrak{z}$ iv. Dose, $6\text{--}20 \text{ m}$.

Quiniæ Sulphatis. $\mathfrak{z}$ j; Acidi Sulph. Dil., 40 m ; Aquæ destillatæ, $\mathfrak{z}$ j. Dose, $15\text{--}30 \text{ m}$.

Strychniæ Sulph. A solution of 2 grs. to $\mathfrak{z}$ j used in a dose of $5 \text{ m} = \frac{1}{48} \text{ gr.}$ Or, 2 grs. to $\mathfrak{z}$ ij of which $1 \text{ m} = \frac{1}{60} \text{ gr.}$

17. INHALATION.

Atomized fluids, or solutions in the form of spray, produced by a proper apparatus, are used in diseases of the throat and lungs. The following list of doses gives the amount used to $\mathfrak{z}$ j of solution:—

Acidum carbolicum, gr. j-ij.

“ hydrocyanicum dilutum, 2 m .

“ lacticum, 30 m .

“ sulphurosum, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij-vij.

“ tannicum, $3\text{--}20 \text{ grs.}$

Alumen, $5\text{--}30 \text{ grs.}$

“ exsiccatum, $3\text{--}20 \text{ grs.}$

Ammonii chloridum, $5\text{--}40 \text{ grs.}$

Aqua laurocerasi, $5\text{--}20 \text{ grs.}$

Argenti nitras, $1\text{--}10 \text{ grs.}$

Cupri sulphas, $1\text{--}6 \text{ grs.}$

Extractum belladonnæ, $\frac{1}{4}\text{--}1 \text{ gr.}$

Extractum cannabis indicæ, $\frac{1}{4}$ - 2 grs.

“ conii, 5-10 grs.

“ “ fluidum, 3-8 m.

“ hyoscyami fluidum, 3-10 m.

“ opii, $\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 grs.

“ “ aquosum, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Ferri et ammonii sulphas, 3-6 grs.

“ subsulphas (Monsel's salt), $\frac{1}{2}$ - 10 grs.

“ perchloridum, $\frac{1}{8}$ - 2 grs.

“ sulphas, 1-2 grs.

Glycerina, q. s.

Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum, $\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Liquor calcis, 1-2 fluidrachms.

“ “ saccharatus, ʒj - ʒiv.

“ ferri subsulphatis, 10-20 drops.

“ picis, ʒj - ʒij.

“ iodinii compositus, 2-15 m.

“ potassii arsenitis, 3-15 m.

“ sodæ chlorinata, 30-40 m.

Morphiæ acetas, $\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

“ sulphas, $\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Oleum terebinthinæ, 1-5 m.

Plumbi acetas, 2-10 grs.

Potassii bromidum, 2-10 grs.

“ carbonas, 10 grs. - ʒij.

“ chloras, 5-15 grs.

“ iodidum, 2-10 grs.

“ permanganas, 2-4 grs.

Quininæ sulphas, $\frac{1}{4}$ - 2 grs.

Soda chlorinata, ʒ ss - ʒj.

Sodii boras, 5-20 grs.

“ chloridum, 5-40 grs.

Tinctura cannabis indicæ, 5-10 m.

“ ferri perchloridi, 5-30 m.

“ iodinii, 3-15 m.

“ “ composita, 10-30 m.

Tinctura opii, 3-30 m.
Zinci sulphas, 3-10 grs.

18. JELLIES.

A convenient form of administering oils, resinous juices, etc. To ℥j of the oil or liquid resin take honey, syrup, of each ℥ss, gum arabic powder ℥ij, Russian isinglass 40 grs. orange-flower or cinnamon water ℥vi. Dissolve the isinglass by heat, with ℥ss of the aromatic water, replacing the water as it evaporates. Triturate the other ingredients in a warm mortar, with the rest of the orange-flower water, into a uniform mass, add the hot solution of isinglass, stir as it cools, and set aside to gelatinize.

19. LINIMENTA.—LINIMENTS.

Linimen'tum Aconi'ti, Aconite Liniment. Aconite root, ℥xx; Camphor, ℥j; Rectified Spirit, Oj.

Linimen'tum Ammo'niæ, Ammonia Liniment, volatile liniment. Aq. Amm., 30 parts; Cotton seed oil, 70 parts.

Linimen'tum Belladon'næ, Belladonna Liniment. Fl. Ext. Bellad., 95 parts; Camphor, 5 parts.

Linimen'tum Calcis, Lime Liniment. Lime and Cotton seed oil, each 50 parts.

Linimen'tum Cam'phoræ, Camphor Liniment. Camphor, 20 parts; Cotton seed oil, 80 parts.

Linimen'tum Cam'phoræ Compos'itum, Compound Camphor Liniment. Camphor, ℥ijss; Oil Lavender, ℥j; Aq. Ammon., ℥v; Rect. Spirit, ℥xv.

Linimen'tum Canthar'idis, Cantharides Liniment. Cantharides powder, 15 parts; Oil of Turpentine, 85 parts.

Linimen'tum Chlorofo'rmi, Chloroform Liniment. Chloroform, 40 parts; Soap liniment, 60 parts.

Linimen'tum Croto'nis, Croton oil Liniment. Croton oil, 3j; Oil of Cajeput, Rectified Spirit, each $\frac{3}{4}$ iijss.

Linimen'tum Hydrar'gyri, Mercurial Liniment. Ointment of mercury, $\frac{3}{4}$ j; Sol. of Ammonia, Camphor liniment, each $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Linimen'tum Io'di, Iodine Liniment. Iodine, $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; Iod. Potass., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Camphor, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; Rect. Spts., 10 oz.

Linimen'tum O'pii, Opium Liniment, Anodyne liniment. Tinct. Opii, Soap liniment, each $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Linimen'tum Plum'bi Subaceta'tis, Liniment of Subacetate of Lead. Solution of Subacetate of Lead, 40 parts; Cotton seed oil, 60 parts.

Linimen'tum Potas'sii Iod'idicum Sapone, Liniment of Iodide of Potass. and Soap. Soap, Iod. Pot., each $\frac{3}{4}$ jss; Glycerine, $\frac{3}{4}$ j; Oil of Lemon, 3j; Distilled Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ x.

Linimen'tum Sapo'nis, Soap Liniment. Soap, 10 parts; Camphor, 5 parts; Oil Rosemary, 1 part; Alcohol, 70 parts; Water to 100 parts.

Linimen'tum Sina'pis Compos'itum, Compound Liniment of Mustard. Oil of Mustard, 3 parts; Ext. Mezereum, 2 parts; Camphor, 6 parts; Castor oil, 15 parts; Alcohol, q. s. to 100 parts.

Linimen'tum Terebin'thinæ, Turpentine Liniment. Resin cerate, 65 parts; Ol. Turpentine, 35 parts.

Linimen'tum Terebin'thinæ Ace'ticum, Liniment of Turpentine and Acetic Acid. Ol. Turpentine, Acetic acid, Camphor liniment, equal parts.

20. LIQUORS.—SOLUTIONS.

Li'quor Ac'idi Arsenio'si, Sol. of Arsenious Acid. 1 per cent. by weight of arsenious acid. Similar to Fowler's Solution. Dose, 2–8 m.

Li'quor Ammo'nii Aceta'tis, Sol. of Acetate of Am-

- monia; Spirit of Mindererus. A valuable diaphoretic in fevers. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij - $\mathfrak{z}$ vj.
- Li'quor Ammo'niæ Citra'tis, Sol. of Citrate of Ammonia. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij - $\mathfrak{z}$ vj.
- Li'quor Antimo'nii Chlo'ridi, Sol. of Chloride of Antimony.
- Li'quor Arse'nii et Hydrar'gyri Iod'idi, Sol. of Iodide of Arsenic and Mercury; Donovan's Solution. Dose, 5-10 drops three times a day.
- Li'quor Atro'piæ, Sol. of Atropia. Dose, 1-2 m.
- Li'quor Atro'piæ Sulpha'tis, Sol. of Sulphate of Atropia. Dose, 1-2 m.
- Li'quor Bismu'thi et Ammo'niæ Citra'tis, Sol. of Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonia. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}$ ss - $\mathfrak{z}$ j.
- Li'quor Cal'cis, Sol. of Lime. Lime water. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij - $\mathfrak{z}$ iv several times a day. For gastric disturbances, a tablespoonful, with same of milk, at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hour intervals. In dyspepsia, a diet of milk, 3 to 5 parts to 1 part lime water; very serviceable. Used by inhalation in membranous croup.
- Li'quor Cal'cis Chlora'tæ, Sol. of Chlorinated Lime. Dose, internally, 20-60 m.
- Li'quor Fer'ri Aceta'tis, Sol. of Acetate of Iron. Dose, 2-10 m.
- Li'quor Fer'ri Chlo'ridi, Sol. of Chloride of Iron. A powerful styptic externally. Dose, internally, 2-10 m.
- Li'quor Fer'ri Citra'tis, Sol. of Citrate of Iron. Dose, 10 m.
- Li'quor Fer'ri et Quini'næ Citrat'is, Sol. of Citrate of Iron and Quinine. Dose, 10-20 m.
- Li'quor Fer'ri Nitra'tis, Sol. of Nitrate of Iron. Dose, 10 drops 3 times a day.
- Li'quor Fer'ri Subsulpha'tis, Sol. of Subsulphate of Iron; Monsel's Solution. A powerful styptic. Dose, internally, 3-6 m.

Li'quor Gutta-per'chæ, Sol. of Gutta-percha. Gutta-percha, 9 parts; Chloroform, 91 parts; Carbonate of Lead, 10 parts. Artificial cuticle.

Li'quor Hydrar'gyri Nitra'tis. Sol. of Nitrate of Mercury. Caustic.

Li'quor Hydrar'gyri Perchlo'ridi, Sol. of Perchloride of Mercury. Perchloride of Mercury, Chloride of Ammonium, each 10 grs.; distilled water, Oj. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}$ ss- $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

Li'quor Io'di Compos'itus, Compound Sol. of Iodine. Iodine, 5 parts; Iod. Pot., 10 parts; distilled water, 85 parts. Dose, 5 m, diluted.

Li'quor Li'thiæ Efferves'cens, Effervescing Sol. of Lithia. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}$ v- $\mathfrak{z}$ x.

Li'quor Magne'siæ Carbona'tis, Sol. of Carbonate of Magnesia; Fluid Magnesia. Sulphate of Magnesia, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; Carbonate of Soda, $\mathfrak{z}$ ijss; water, Oj. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}$ j- $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

Li'quor Magne'sii Citra'tis, Sol. of Citrate of Magnesium. Dose, as purgative, $\mathfrak{z}$ xij.

Li'quor Mor'phiæ Aceta'tis, Sol. of Acetate of Morphia. Acetate Morphia, 4 grs.; Dil. Acetic Acid, 8 m. Rect. Spirit, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; water, $\mathfrak{z}$ vj. Dose, 15-20 m.

Li'quor Mor'phiæ Hydrochlora'tis, Sol. of Hydrochlorate of Morphia. Hydrochlor. Morph., 4 grs. Dil. Hydrochloric Acid, 8 m; Rect. Spirit, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; water, $\mathfrak{z}$ vj. Dose, 15-30 m.

[This is stronger than the old officinal solution of sulphate of morphia. *Magendie's solution*, of 16 grs. sulphate of morphia to f $\mathfrak{z}$ j, is often used.]

Li'quor Pep'sini, Liquid Pepsin. Used in preference to elixirs, wines, etc. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}$ ss- $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

Li'quor Plum'bi Subaceta'tis, Sol. of Subacetate of Lead. Contains about 25 per cent. of subacetate. $\mathfrak{z}$ iv- $\mathfrak{z}$ j to Oj water as a lotion.

- Li'quor Plum'bi Subaceta'tis Dilutus, Diluted Sol. of Subacetate of Lead. Three parts of above solution to 97 of distilled water.
- Li'quor Potas'sæ, Sol. of Potassa. Contains about 5 per cent. of Hydrate of Potassium. Dose, 10-30 m.
- Li'quor Potas'sii Arseni'tis, Sol. of Arsenite of Potassium; Fowler's Solution. Contains 1 per cent. of Arsenious Acid. Dose (average), 5 drops.
- Li'quor Potas'sii Citra'tis, Sol. of Citrate of Potassium. Contains 9 per cent. of the salt. (See Mist. Pot. Citratis.)
- Li'quor So'dæ, Sol. of Soda. Properties similar to Sol. of Potass.
- Li'quor So'dæ Chlora'tæ, Sol. of Chlorinated Soda; Labarraque's Solution. Disinfectant; antiseptic. Dose, 30-60 drops, diluted. Externally, as lotion, diluted with 10-30 parts water.
- Li'quor So'dii Arsenia'tis, Sol. of Arseniate of Soda. Dose, 3-5 m.
- Li'quor So'dii Silica'tis, Sol. of Silicate of Sodium. Used in surgery for mechanical dressings.
- Li'quor Strych'niæ, Sol. of Strychnia. Dose, 5-10 m.
- Li'quor Zin'ci Chlo'ridi, Sol. of Chloride of Zinc; contains about 50 per cent. Preservative fluid. For injecting anatomical subjects, 1 part to 18 of water. For general disinfection, Oj to 4 gallons water.

21. LOTIO'NES.—LOTIONS.

- Lo'tio Hydrar'gyri Fla'va, Yellow wash. Corrosive sublimate, 18 grs.; Lime water, $\frac{3}{4}$ x.
- Lo'tio Hydrar'gyri Ni'gra, Black wash. Calomel, 30 grs.; Lime water, $\frac{3}{4}$ x.

22. MASSA.—MASS.

Mas'sa Copa'iba, Mass of Copaiba. Each pill may contain 5 grs. of Copaiba ; 2-6 grs. for a dose.

Mas'sa Fer'ri Carbona'tis, Mass of Carbonate of Iron. Dose, 3-5 grs. in pill.

Mas'sa Hydrar'gyri, Blue mass, Blue pill. Dose, 3-12 grs.

23. MISTURÆ.—MIXTURES.

These are usually preparations of insoluble substances suspended in watery fluids by the means of gum arabic, sugar, yolk of egg or other viscid matter. When the suspended substance is oily it is called an *emulsion* :—

Mistu'ra Ammoni'aci, Ammoniac mixture. Dose, 1-2 tablespoonfuls.

Mistu'ra Amyg'dalæ, Almond mixture. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ij- $\bar{3}$ viij.

Mistu'ra Assafoet'ida, Asafoetida mixture. Dose, 1-2 tablespoonfuls.

Mistu'ra Chlorofo'rm, Chloroform mixture. Dose, 1-2 tablespoonfuls.

Mistu'ra Creaso'ti, Creasote mixture. Dose, $\bar{3}$ j

“ Cre'tæ, Chalk mixture. Dose, 1 tablespoonful.

Mistu'ra Fer'ri Aromat'ica, Aromatic mixture of Iron. Dose, $\bar{3}$ j - $\bar{3}$ ij.

Mistu'ra Fer'ri Compos'ita, Compound Iron mixture; Griffith's Mixture. Dose, $\bar{3}$ j - $\bar{3}$ ij.

Mistu'ra Fer'ri et Ammo'nii Aceta'tis, Mixture of Acetate of Iron and Ammonia; Basham's Mixture. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ss - $\bar{3}$ j.

Mistu'ra Gentia'næ, Gentian mixture. Dose, $\bar{3}$ j.

“ Glycyrrhi'zæ Compos'ita, Compound mix-

ture of Liquorice, Brown mixture. Dose, 1 table-spoonful.

Mistu'ra Gua'iaci, Guaiac mixture. Dose, 1-4 table-spoonfuls.

Mistu'ra Magnesiae et Assafoetida, Mixture of Magnesia and Asafoetida, Dewees's Carminative. Dose, 20 m.

Mistu'ra Potas'sii Citra'tis, Mixture of Citrate of Potassium, Neutral mixture. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, diluted.

Mistu'ra Rhe'i et So'dæ, Mixture of Rhubarb and Soda. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 teaspoonful.

Mistu'ra Scammo'nii, Scammony mixture. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

“ Sen'næ Compos'ita, Compound mixture of Senna. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}$ j - $\mathfrak{z}$ jss.

Mistu'ra Spir'itus Vi'ni Gal'lici, Brandy mixture. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}$ j - $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

24. MUCILAG'INES.—MUCILAGES.

Mucila'go Aca'ciæ, Mucilage of Acacia. $\frac{1}{8}$ part glycerine preserves it. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss usually suffices for a mixture of $\mathfrak{z}$ vj.

Mucila'go Am'yli, Mucilage of Starch. A vehicle for enema.

Mucila'go Cydo'nii, Mucilage of Cydonium. Used in conjunctivitis and gonorrhœa.

Mucila'go Sas'safras Medul'læ, Mucilage of Sassafras pith. Ad libitum, as a drink.

Mucila'go Tragacan'thæ, Mucilage of Tragacanth.

“ Ul'mi, Mucilage of Elm. As a drink in catarrhal and nephritic disease; locally in erysipelas.

25. O'LEA.—OILS.

O'lea Fix'a, Fixed Oils.

1. Olive Oil Group.—Almond, Ben, Colza, Earth-nut, Black mustard, White mustard, Olive, and Rape-seed oils.

2. Cotton-seed Oil Group.—Beech-nut, Cotton-seed, Hazel-nut, Sesamé, Sunflower, and Niger-seed oils.
 3. Linseed Oil Group.—Camelina, Cress-seed, Hemp-seed, Linseed, Poppy-seed, Scotch fir seed, Tobacco-seed, Walnut, and Weld-seed oils.
 4. Castor Oil Group.—Castor and Croton oils.
 5. Whale Oil Group.—Cod, Cod-liver, Tanner's Cod-oil, Menhaden, Porpoise, Seal, Shark, Sperm, and Whale oils.
 6. Lard Oil Group.—Bone, Lard, Tallow, and Neat's-foot oils.
 7. Tallow Group.—Cacao butter, Cocoanut oil, Japan wax, Laurel oil, Palm oil, Palm-nut oil, and Shea or Galam butter, of vegetable origin; and bone fat, butter fat, Butterine and Oleo-margarine, hog's lard, horse fat, beef tallow, mutton tallow and wool fat (*suint*), of animal origin.
 8. Spermaceti Group.—Beeswax, Carnauba or Brazil wax, Chinese wax, Myrtle wax, Ocuba wax, Palm wax, and Spermaceti.
- O'lea Volati'lia, Volatile Oils.
1. Hydro-carbons, as oils of turpentine and copaiba.
 2. Oxygenated oils, as oil of cinnamon and most aromatic oils.
 3. Sulphuretted oils, as oils of horseradish and mustard.

26. OLEA'TA.—OLEATES.

Compounds of certain substances with oleic acid. They are cleaner and more easily absorbed than ointments :—

Olea'tum Hydrar'gyri.
 “ Veratri'næ.

Oleate of Mercury.
 Oleate of Veratrine.

27. OLEORESI'NÆ.—OLEORESINS.

Liquid or semifluid preparations formerly classed with Fluid Extracts :—

Oleoresi'na Aspid'ii, Oleoresin of Aspidium. Dose, 3 ss–3 j in gelatin capsules.

Oleoresi'na Cap'sici, Oleoresin of Capsicum. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 m.

Oleoresi'na Cube'bæ, Oleoresin of Cubeb. Dose, 5–30 m, suspended in water or with powdered sugar.

Oleoresi'na Lupuli'ni, Oleoresin of Lupulin. Dose, 2–5 grs. in pill.

Oleoresi'na Pi'peris, Oleoresin of Black Pepper. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ –1 m in pill or emulsion.

Oleoresi'na Zingib'eris, Oleoresin of Ginger. Dose, 1 m, much diluted.

28. O'LEUM.—OIL.

O'leum Ad'ipis, Lard oil.

“ Æthe'reum, Ethereal oil. Used in preparing Spts. Æth. Comp.

O'leum Amyg'dalæ Ama'ræ, Oil of Bitter Almond. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ –1 drop in emulsion.

O'leum Amyg'dalæ Expres'sum, Expressed oil of Almond. Dose, 3 j–3 j.

O'leum Ane'thi, Oil of Dill. Dose, 3–10 drops.

“ Ani'si, Oil of Anise. Dose, 5–15 drops.

“ Anthem'idis, Oil of Chamomile. Dose, 5–15 drops.

O'leum Auran'tii Cor'ticis, Oil of orange-peel. For flavoring.

O'leum Auran'tii Florum, Oil of orange flowers. Used in Spts. Odoratus.

O'leum Berga'mii, Oil of Bergamot. A perfume.

“ Cajupu'ti, Oil of Cajuput. Dose, 5–20 drops in pill or emulsion.

- O'leum Cam'phoræ, Oil of Camphor. Dose, 2-3 drops.
 " Ca'ri, Oil of Caraway. Dose, 1-10 drops.
 " Caryophyl'li, Oil of Cloves. Dose, 2-6 drops.
 " Chenopo'dii, Oil of Chenopodium. Dose,
 4-8 drops.
 O'leum Cinnamo'mii, Oil of Cinnamon. Dose, 1-3
 drops in emulsion.
 O'leum Copa'ibæ, Oil of Copaiba. Dose, 10-15 drops
 in sugar or emulsion.
 O'leum Corian'dri, Oil of Coriander. Dose, 5-10
 drops.
 O'leum Cube'bæ, Oil of Cubeb. Dose, 10-15 drops
 in emulsion or capsule.
 O'leum Erigeron'tis, Oil of Erigeron. Dose, 10
 m-3 ss.
 O'leum Eucalyp'ti, Oil of Eucalyptus. Dose, 10-15
 m in capsules.
 O'leum Fœnic'uli, Oil of Fennel. Dose, 5-15 drops.
 " Gaulthe'riæ, Oil of Gaultheria. For flavor-
 ing.
 O'leum Gossyp'ii Sem'inis, Cotton-seed oil. Often
 substituted for olive oil.
 O'leum Hedeo'mæ, Oil of Hedeoma. Dose, 2-10
 drops.
 O'leum Junip'eri, Oil of Juniper. Dose, 5-15 drops.
 O'leum Lavan'dulæ, Oil of Lavender. Dose, 1-5
 drops. *Oil of Spike* is another variety.
 O'leum Lavan'dulæ Flo'rum, Oil of Lavender
 flowers. Superior to the last.
 O'leum Limo'nis, Oil of Lemon. Used for flavoring.
 " Li'ni, Oil of flaxseed. Dose, 3 j-3 ij.
 " Men'thæ Piperi'tæ, Oil of Peppermint. Dose.
 2-6 drops. *Menthol*, or Peppermint camphor, is used
 externally in neuralgic headache, etc.
 O'leum Men'thæ Vir'idis, Oil of Spearmint. Dose,
 2-6 drops.

O'leum Mor'ruæ, Cod-liver oil. Dose, a tablespoonful 3 or 4 times a day, in impaired nutrition.

O'leum Myr'ciæ, Oil of Myrcia (Bay). An ingredient of Bay-rum.

O'leum Myris'ticæ, Oil of Nutmeg. Dose, 2-3 drops.

“ “ Expres'sum, Expressed oil of Nutmeg.

O'leum Oli'væ, Olive oil. Dose, $\bar{3}j - \bar{3}ij$.

O'leum Phosphora'tum, Phosphorated oil. Dose, 3-5 m.

O'leum Pi'cis Liq'uidæ, Oil of Tar. *Oil of Cade* is similar. Employed in skin diseases; conveniently in a soap.

O'leum Pimen'tæ, Oil of Allspice. Dose, 3-6 drops.

“ Rici'ni, Castor oil. Dose, $\bar{3}ss$ in emulsion, etc.

“ Ro'sæ, Oil of Rose. Perfume.

“ Rosmari'ni, Oil of Rosemary. Dose, 3-6 drops.

O'leum Ru'tæ, Oil of Rue. Dose, 2-5 drops.

“ Sabi'næ, Oil of Savine. Dose, 2-5 drops.

“ San'tali, Oil of Sandal. Dose, 20-30 m in emulsion or capsule.

O'leum Sas'safras, Oil of Sassafras. Aromatic stimulant.

O'leum Ses'ami, Oil of Sesamum (Benné oil). Similar to olive oil.

O'leum Sina'pis Volat'ile, Volatile oil of mustard. Substitute for mustard plaster.

O'leum Succ'i'ni, Oil of Amber. Dose, 5-15 drops in emulsion.

O'leum Terebin'thinæ, Oil of Turpentine. Dose, 5-30 drops or more.

O'leum Theobro'mæ, Oil of Theobroma, Cacao Butter. Used in ointments, etc.

O'leum Thy'mi, Oil of Thyme. Sometimes called *Oil of Origanum*. The thymol it contains renders it useful in liniments.

O'leum Tig'lii, Croton oil. External irritant. Dose, 1-2 drops in pill, as drastic purge.

O'leum Valeria'næ, Oil of Valerian. Dose, 4-5 drops.

29. OXYMEL.—OXYMEL.

Ox'ymel, A mixture of honey and vinegar as a vehicle, gargle, etc.

Ox'ymel Scil'læ, Oxymel of Squill. Dose, ʒj-ʒij.

30. PESSARIES, OR VAGINAL SUPPOSITORIES.

Usually made with Oleum Theobromæ, as an excipient, shaped like minié rifle-bullet, and about ʒj in weight. Dose for each suppository as follows :—

Acidum carbolicum, 2 ℥.

“ gallicum, 10 grs.

“ salicylicum, 5 grs.

“ tannicum, 5-10 grs.

“ “ 6 grs., Opium, 2 grs.

Alumen, 15 grs.

“ 15 grs., Catechu, 15 grs.

Argenti nitras, 1 gr.

Bismuthi subnitras, 15 grs.

Chloral, 10-15 grs.

Creasotum, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥.

Extractum Belladonnæ, 1-2 grs.

“ “ 2 grs., Plumbi Iodidum, 5 grs.

“ Conii, 15 grs.

“ Hyoscyami, 2-4 grs.

Ferri perchloridum, 3-5 grs.

“ subsulphas, 2-5 grs.

Iodoformum, 5-10 grs.

Morphiæ sulphas, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

“ “ 1 gr., Acidum Tannicum, 5-10 grs.

Opium, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - 3 grs.

Plumbi acetas, 2-7 grs.

Plumbi acetas, 5 grs., Opium, 2 grs.

“ Iodidum, 5-10 grs.

Potassii chloras, 5-15 grs.

“ bromidum, 10 grs.

“ iodidum, 5-10 grs.

“ permanganas, 3 grs.

Sodii boras, 15 grs.

“ carbonas, 15 grs.

Zinci Oxidum, 15 grs.

“ sulphas exsiccata, 3 grs.

31. PIL'ULÆ.—PILLS.

Globular masses, convenient for swallowing. The consistence of some substances, as soft extracts and some gum resins, requires no addition, but liquids or soft substances require, as excipients, dry and inert powders, as flour, starch, powdered gum arabic, or bread crumbs. Powders require soft solids, as extracts, confections, soap, etc., or tenacious liquids, as syrup, mucilage, or glycerin. A mixture of syrup and powdered gum arabic is useful. Sometimes pills are coated with gelatin, others are sugar-coated, or covered with gold or silver leaf, but most commonly they are covered with some dry powder, as carbonate of magnesium, liquorice or lycopodium, to prevent their adhesion. Compressed pills, or tablets, are made without the aid of an excipient:—

Pil'ulæ Al'oes, Pills of Aloes. Dose, 1-5, containing each $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of Aloes.

Pil'ulæ Al'oes et Assafoet'idæ, Pills of Aloes and Asafoetida; about 4 grs. each. Dose, 2-5.

Pil'ulæ Al'oes et Fer'ri, Pills of Aloes and Iron. Dose, 1-3 pills.

Pil'ulæ Al'oes et Mas'tiches, Pills of Aloes and Mastic. Each about 2 grs. of Aloes. Dose, 1 as laxative.

- Pil'ulæ Al'oes et Myr'rhæ, Pills of Aloes and Myrrh. Dose, 3-6.
- Pil'ulæ Antimo'nii Compos'itæ, Compound pills of Antimony; Plummer's pills; Compound Calomel pills. Calomel in each, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Dose, 1-2 morning and evening.
- Pil'ulæ Assafoet'idæ, Pills of Asafoetida. Each has 3 grs. of the gum resin.
- Pil'ulæ Cambo'giæ Compos'itæ, Compound pills of Gamboge. 5-15 grs. as purgative.
- Pil'ulæ Cathar'ticæ Compos'itæ, Compound cathartic pills. Dose, 1-3; 3 contain 4 grs. Comp. Ext. of Colocynth, 3 of Abst. Jalap; 3 of Calomel and $\frac{2}{3}$ gr. of Gamboge.
- Pil'ula Colocyn'thidis Compos'ita, Compound pill of Colocynth. Dose, 5-20 grs.
- Pil'ula Colocyn'thidis et Hyoscy'ami, Pill of Colocynth and Hyoscyamus. Dose, 5-20 grs.
- Pil'ula Co'nii Compos'ita, Compound pill of Hemlock. Dose, 5-10 grs.
- Pil'ulæ Fer'ri Compos'itæ, Compound pills of Iron. Dose, 2-6, 3 times a day.
- Pil'ulæ Fer'ri Iod'idi, Pills of Iodide of Iron. Each contains 1 gr. of Iodide of Iron and $\frac{1}{5}$ gr. of reduced iron.
- Pil'ulæ Gal'bani Compos'itæ, Compound pills of Galbanum. Dose, 2-4 pills.
- Pil'ula Ipecacuan'hæ cum Scil'la, Pill of Ipecacuanha with Squill. Dose, 5-10 grs.
- Pil'ulæ O'pii, Pills of Opium. Dose, 1 pill, containing 1 gr. of opium.
- Pil'ulæ Phos'phori, Pills of Phosphorus. Each contains $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. of phosphorus.
- Pil'ulæ Plum'bi cum O'pio, Pills of Lead and Opium. Dose, 2-3 grs.
- Pil'ulæ Qui'næ, Pills of Quinine. Dose and quantity of quinine varies.

- Pil'ulæ Rhe'i, Pills of Rhubarb. Each contains 3 grs. of rhubarb.
- Pil'ulæ Rhe'i Compos'itæ, Compound pills of Rhubarb. Dose, 2-4.
- Pil'ula Sapo'nis Compos'ita, Compound pill of Soap. One gr. of opium in 5 grs.
- Pil'ula Scammo'nii Compos'ita, Compound Scammony pill. Dose, 5-15 grs.
- Pil'ula Scil'læ Compos'ita, Compound Squill Pill. Dose, 5-10 grs.

32. PULVERES.—POWDERS.

Many powders are best given in wafers.

- Pul'vis Amyg'dalæ Compos'itus, Compound powder of Almonds. For preparing almond mixture.
- Pul'vis Antimonia'lis, Antimonial powder. Dose, 3-8 grs. in pill.
- Pul'vis Aromat'icus, Aromatic powder; compound cinnamon powder. Dose, 10-30 grs.
- Pul'vis Cat'echu Compos'itus, Compound Powder of Catechu. Dose, 15-30 grs.
- Pul'vis Cre'tæ Aromat'icus, Aromatic powder of Chalk. Dose, 30-60 grs., in mucilage, etc.
- Pul'vis Cre'tæ Aromat'icus cum Opio, Aromatic powder of chalk with opium. Dose, 10-20 grs.; ℞ ij contain 1 gr. opium.
- Pul'vis Cre'tæ Compos'itus, Compound Chalk powder. For making chalk mixture.
- Pul'vis Efferves'cens Compos'itus, Compound effervescing powder; seidlitz powder. 1-2 pairs of powders in ℥iv or more of water, flavored with syrup of ginger, etc.
- Pul'vis Glycyrrhi'zæ Compos'itus, Compound powder of Liquorice. Dose, 30-60 grs.

- Pul'vis Ipecacuan'hæ et O'pii, Powder of Ipecacuanha and Opium; Dover's Powder. Dose, 5-15 grs.
- Pul'vis Jala'pæ Compos'itus, Compound powder of Jalap. Dose, 30 grs.-3j.
- Pul'vis Ki'no Compos'itus, Compound powder of Kino. Dose, 5 grs.-3j.
- Pul'vis Morphi'næ Compos'itus, Compound powder of Morphine. Dose, 10 grs., containing $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Morph. Sulph.
- Pul'vis O'pii Compos'itus, Compound powder of Opium. Dose, 10 grs. contain 1 gr. of opium.
- Pul'vis Rhe'i Compos'itus, Compound powder of Rhubarb. Dose, 3 ss-3j.
- Pul'vis Scammo'nii Compos'itus, Compound powder of Scammony. Dose, 10-20 grs.
- Pul'vis Tragacan'thæ Compos'itus, Compound powder of Tragacanth. Dose, 30 grs.-1 3.

33. RESI'NÆ.—RESINS.

Precipitated from alcoholic extracts. "Eclectics" give them the names of active principles of plants, as podophyllin, iridin, cimicifugin, etc.

Resi'na, Resin; Colophony. Used in plasters, etc.

Resi'na Copai'bæ, Resin of Copaiba. Dose, 10-20 grs.

Resi'na Jala'pæ, Resin of Jalap. Dose, in pill, 2-5 grs.

Resi'na Podophyl'li. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Resi'na Scammo'nii, Resin of Scammony. Dose, in emulsion or powder, 4-8 grs.

34. SPIR'ITUS.—SPIRITS.

Alcoholic solutions, of volatile principles.

Spir'itus Æ'theris; Spirit of Ether. Dose, 3j-3 iij in water.

Spir'itus Æ'theris Compos'itus, Compound Spirit of

Ether; Hoffman's Anodyne. Dose, ʒ ss - ʒ ij in sweetened water.

Spir'itus Æ'theris Nitro'si, Spirit of Nitrous Ether. Dose, ʒ ss - ʒ ij in water.

Spir'itus Ammo'niæ, Spirit of Ammonia. Dose, 10-30 drops in water.

Spir'itus Ammo'niæ Aromat'icus, Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia. Dose, ʒ ss - ʒ j in water.

Spir'itus Ammo'niæ Fœt'idus, Fetid Spirit of Ammonia. Dose, ʒ ss - ʒ j largely diluted.

Spir'itus Anisi, Spirit of Anise. Dose, ʒ j - ʒ ij.

Spir'itus Armora'ciæ Compos'itus, Compound Spirit of Horseradish. Dose, ʒ j - ʒ iv.

Spir'itus Auran'tii, Spirit of Orange. Used for flavoring.

Spir'itus Cajupu'ti, Spirit of Cajuput. Dose, ʒ ss - ʒ j.

“ Cam'phoræ, Spirit of Camphor. Dose, 5 drops to ʒ j on sugar and water.

Spir'itus Chlorofo'rmi, Spirit of Chloroform. Dose, 10-60 m.

Spir'itus Cinnamo'mi, Spirit of Cinnamon. Dose, 10-20 drops.

Spir'itus Frumen'ti, Whiskey.

“ Gaulthe'riæ, Spirit of Gaultheria. Dose, 10-20 m.

Spir'itus Junip'eri, Spirit of Juniper. Dose, 30-60 m.

“ “ Compos'itus, Compound spirit of Juniper. Very similar to Holland gin. Dose, ʒ ij - ʒ iv.

Spir'itus Lavan'dulæ, Spirit of Lavender. Dose, ʒ ss - ʒ j.

Spir'itus Limo'nis, Spirit of Lemon. Used for flavoring.

Spir'itus Men'thæ Piperi'tæ, Spirit of Peppermint. Dose, 10-20 m.

Spir'itus Men'thæ Vi'ridis, Spirit of Spearmint. Dose, 30-40 drops.

Spir'itus Myr'ciæ, Spirit of Myrcia, Bay-rum. A perfume.

Spir'itus Myris'ticæ, Spirit of Nutmeg. Dose, ʒj.

“ Odora'tus, Perfumed spirit, Cologne water. A perfume.

Spir'itus Rosmari'ni, Spirit of Rosemary. A perfume.

Spir'itus Vi'ni Gal'lici, Brandy.

35. SUC'CI.—JUICES.

Expressed juices, preserved by $\frac{1}{3}$ bulk of alcohol:—

Suc'cus Coni'i, Juice of Hemlock. Dose, ʒ ss.

“ Hyoscy'ami, Juice of Hyoscyamus. Dose, ʒ ss—ʒj.

Suc'cus Scop'a'rii, Juice of Broom. Dose, ʒj—ʒ ij.

“ Tarax'aci, Juice of Dandelion. Dose, ʒ ij—ʒ ss.

36. SUPPOSITO'RIA.—SUPPOSITORIES.

Conical, cylindrical or spherical masses for introduction into the rectum. Generally medicated cacao butter:—

Supposito'ria Ac'idi Tan'nici, Tannic acid Suppositories. 3 grs. in each—5 would be better.

Supposito'ria Hydrar'gyri, Mercurial Suppositories. 5 grs. in each.

Supposito'ria Morphiæ, Morphia Suppositories. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in each.

Supposito'ria Plum'bi Compos'ita, Compound Lead Suppositories. Each 3 grs. Acetate of Lead and 1 gr. Opium.

37. SYRU'PI.—SYRUPS.

Medicated concentrated solutions of sugar:—

Syru'pus, Syrup. Used in making pills, mixtures, etc.

“ Aca'ciæ, Syrup of Gum Arabic. For pills, troches, etc.

Syrupus Ac'idi Cit'rici, Syrup of Citric Acid. Agreeable addition to drinks, etc.

Syrupus Ac'idi Hydriod'ici, Syrup of Hydriodic Acid. Dose, 20-40 m.

Syrupus Al'lii, Syrup of Garlic. Dose, a teaspoonful.

“ Althæ'æ, Syrup of Althæa. Dose, ʒj - ʒss.

“ Amyg'dalæ, Syrup of Almond, Syrup of Orgeat. Agreeable vehicle.

Syrupus Auran'tii, Syrup of Orange. Flavoring.

“ “ Flo'rum, Syrup of Orange flowers. Dose, ʒj.

Syrupus Cal'cii Lactophospha'tis, Syrup of Lactophosphate of Calcium. Dose, ʒij - ʒiv.

Syrupus Cal'cis, Syrup of Lime. Dose, 30 drops in milk.

Syrupus Chlo'ral, Syrup of Chloral. Dose, ʒij, containing 20 grs.

Syrupus Fer'ri Bro'midum, Syrup of Bromide of Iron. Dose, ʒss - ʒj, containing 4-8 grs.

Syrupus Fer'ri Iod'idi, Syrup of Iodide of Iron. Dose, 15-30 m, containing 10 per cent.

Syrupus Fer'ri Quini'næ et Strychni'næ Phospha'tum, Syrup of the phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine. Dose, a teaspoonful, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Strychnine.

Syrupus Hypophosphi'tum, Syrup of Hypophosphites. Dose, ʒj - ʒij.

Syrupus Hypophosphi'tum cum Fe'rro, Syrup of Hypophosphites with Iron. Dose, ʒj - ʒij.

Syrupus Fer'ri Phospha'tis, Syrup of Phosphate of Iron. Dose, ʒj - ʒij.

Syrupus Hemides'mi, Syrup of Hemidesmus, Syrup of Indian Sarsaparilla. Dose, ʒj or more.

Syrupus Ipecacuan'hæ, Syrup of Ipecac. Dose, as expectorant, ʒss - ʒj (child, 2-10 m); as emetic, ʒss - ʒj (child, ʒss - ʒj).

- Syru'pus Krame'riæ, Syrup of Krameria. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ss (child of 1 year, 20-30 m.).
- Syru'pus Lactuca'rii, Syrup of Lactucarium. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ij - $\bar{3}$ iij.
- Syru'pus Limo'nis, Syrup of Lemon. A vehicle.
- “ Mo'ri, Syrup of Mulberries. These and other fruit syrups used to flavor drinks.
- Syru'pus Papa'veris, Syrup of Poppies. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ss - $\bar{3}$ j (child, $\bar{3}$ ss - $\bar{3}$ j).
- Syru'pus Pi'cis Liq'uidæ, Syrup of Tar. Dose, $\bar{3}$ j - $\bar{3}$ ij.
- Syru'pus Pru'ni Virginia'næ, Syrup of Wild Cherry. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ss.
- Syru'pus Rham'ni, Syrup of Buckthorn. Dose, $\bar{3}$ j.
- “ Rhe'i, Syrup of Rhubarb. Dose for infant, $\bar{3}$ j.
- “ “ Aromat'icus, Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb. Dose, $\bar{3}$ j for infant.
- Syru'pus Rhœ'ados, Syrup of Red Poppy. Dose, $\bar{3}$ j.
- Syru'pus Ro'sæ, Syrup of Rose. Dose, $\bar{3}$ j.
- “ Ru'bi, Syrup of Rubus. Dose, $\bar{3}$ j - $\bar{3}$ ij.
- “ “ Idæi, Syrup of Raspberry. Flavoring.
- “ Sarsaparil'læ Compos'itus, Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ss.
- Syru'pus Scil'læ, Syrup of Squill. Dose, $\bar{3}$ j.
- “ “ Compos'itus, Compound Syrup of Squill. Dose, 20-30 drops.
- Syru'pus Sen'egæ, Syrup of Senega. Dose, $\bar{3}$ j - $\bar{3}$ ij.
- “ Sen'næ, Syrup of Senna. Dose, $\bar{3}$ j - $\bar{3}$ iv (children, $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ the dose).
- Syru'pus Toluta'nus, Syrup of Tolu. Flavoring.
- “ Zingib'eris, Syrup of Ginger. Dose, $\bar{3}$ j or more.

38. TINCTU'RÆ.—TINCTURES.

Alcoholic solutions prepared by maceration, digestion, or percolation:—

- Tinctu'ra Aconi'ti, Tincture of Aconite. Dose, 1-3 drops.
- Tinctu'ra Al'oes, Tincture of Aloes. Dose as purgative, 3 ij-3 iv.
- Tinctu'ra Al'oes et Myr'rhæ, Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh. Dose, 3 j-3 ij.
- Tinctu'ra Ar'nicæ Flo'rum, Tincture of Arnica flowers. Used most externally.
- Tinctu'ra Ar'nicæ Radi'cis, Tincture of Arnica Root. Dose, 20-30 m.
- Tinctu'ra Assafoet'ida, Tincture of Asafoetida. Dose, 3 ss-3 j.
- Tinctu'ra Auran'tii Ama'ri, Tincture of Bitter Orange Peel. Dose, 3 j-3 ij.
- Tinctu'ra Auran'tii Dul'cis, Tincture of Sweet Orange Peel ; flavor.
- Tinctu'ra Auran'tii Recen'tis, Tincture of Fresh Orange Peel. Dose, 3 j-3 ij.
- Tinctu'ra Belladon'næ, Tincture of Belladonna. Dose, 15-30 drops.
- Tinctu'ra Benzoi'ni, Tincture of Benzoin. Dose, 20-30 drops.
- Tinctu'ra Benzoi'ni Compos'ita, Compound Tincture of Benzoin. Dose, 3 ss-3 ij.
- Tinctu'ra Bu'chu, Tincture of Buchu. Dose, 3 j-3 iv.
- Tinctu'ra Bryo'niæ, Tincture of Bryonia. Dose, 3 j-3 ij.
- Tinctu'ra Calen'dula, Tincture of Calendula. Used externally.
- Tinctu'ra Calum'bæ, Tincture of Calumba. Dose, 3 j-3 iv.
- Tinctu'ra Can'nabis In'dicæ, Tincture of Indian Cannabis. Dose, 30 m.
- Tinctu'ra Canthar'idis, Tincture of Cantharides. Dose, 3-10 drops.

Tinctu'ra Cap'sici, Tincture of Capsicum. Dose, 3 ss-3 j.

Tinctu'ra Cardamo'mi, Tincture of Cardamom. Dose, 3 j.

Tinctu'ra Cardamo'mi Compos'ita, Compound Tincture of Cardamom. Dose, 3 j-3 ij.

Tinctu'ra Cascaril'læ, Tincture of Cascarilla. Dose, 3 ss-3 ij.

Tinctu'ra Casto'rei, Tincture of Castor. Dose, 3 ss-3 ij.

Tinctu'ra Cat'echu Compos'ita, Compound Tincture of Catechu. Dose, 3 ss-3 ij.

Tinctu'ra Chira'tæ, Tincture of Chirata. Dose, 3 j-3 ij.

Tinctu'ra Chlorofo'rmi Compos'ita, Compound Tincture of Chloroform. Dose, 20-60 m in water.

Tinctu'ra Cimicif'ugæ, Tincture of Cimicifuga. Dose, 3 j-3 ss.

Tinctu'ra Cincho'næ, Tincture of Cinchona. Dose, 3 j-3 iv.

Tinctu'ra Cincho'næ Compos'ita, Compound Tincture of Cinchona. Dose, 3 j-3 iv.

Tinctu'ra Cinnamo'mi, Tincture of Cinnamon. Dose, 3 j-3 iv.

Tinctu'ra Coc'ci, Tincture of Cochineal. Dose, 20-60 drops.

Tinctu'ra Col'chici, Tincture of Colchicum. Dose, 3 ss-3 ij.

Tinctu'ra Coni'i, Tincture of Conium. Dose, 30 m.

Tinctu'ra Cro'ci, Tincture of Saffron. Dose, 3 j-3 ij.

Tinctu'ra Cube'ba, Tincture of Cubeb. Dose, 3 j-3 ij.

Tinctu'ra Digita'lis, Tincture of Digitalis. Dose, 10-20 drops. 3 j represents 8 grs.

Tinctu'ra Ergo'tæ, Tincture of Ergot. Dose, 3 ss-3 ij.

Tinctu'ra Fer'ri Aceta'tis, Tincture of Acetate of Iron. Dose, 20-60 drops diluted.

- Tinctu'ra Fer'ri Chlo'ridi, Tincture of Chloride of Iron. Dose, 10-30 m̃.
- Tinctu'ra Gal'læ, Tincture of Nutgall. Dose, ʒj-3 iij.
- Tinctu'ra Gelsem'ii, Tincture of Gelsemium. Dose, 10-20 m̃.
- Tinctu'ra Gentia'næ Compos'ita, Compound Tincture of Gentian. Dose, ʒj-3 ij.
- Tinctu'ra Gua'iaci, Tincture of Guaiac. Dose, ʒj-3 iij.
- Tinctu'ra Gua'iaci Ammonia'ta, Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiac. Dose, ʒj-3 ij.
- Tinctu'ra Hu'muli, Tincture of Hops. Dose, ʒj-3 iij.
- Tinctu'ra Hydras'tis, Tincture of Hydrastis. Dose, ʒ ss-3 j.
- Tinctu'ra Hyosecy'ami, Tincture of Hyoscyamus. Dose, ʒ j.
- Tinctu'ra Igna'tiæ, Tincture of Ignatia. Dose, 15-20 m̃.
- Tinctu'ra Io'di, Tincture of Iodine. Dose, 5-15 drops.
- Tinctu'ra Ipecacuanha et Opii, Tincture of Ipecac and Opium. Dose, 10 m̃, representing 1 gr. each of Opium and Ipecac.
- Tinctu'ra Jala'pæ, Tincture of Jalap. Dose, ʒj-3 ij.
- Tinctu'ra Ki'no, Tincture of Kino. Dose, ʒj-3 ij.
- Tinctu'ra Krame'riæ, Tincture of Krameria. Dose, ʒj-3 ij.
- Tinctu'ra Lari'cis, Tincture of Larch. Dose, 20-30 m̃.
- Tinctu'ra Lavan'dulæ Compos'ita, Compound Tincture of Lavender. Dose, ʒ ss-3 j.
- Tinctu'ra Limo'nis, Tincture of Lemon Peel. Dose, ʒj-3 ij.
- Tinctu'ra Lobe'liæ, Tincture of Lobelia. Dose, ʒ ss-3 j.

- Tinctu'ra Lobe'liæ Æthe'rea, Ethereal Tincture of Lobelia. Dose, ʒ ss-ʒ j.
- Tinctu'ra Mati'co, Tincture of Matico. Dose, ʒ j.
- Tinctu'ra Mos'chi, Tincture of Musk. Dose, ʒ ss-ʒ j.
- Tinctu'ra Myr'rhæ, Tincture of Myrrh. Generally used externally or locally.
- Tinctu'ra Nu'cis Vom'icæ, Tincture of Nux Vomica. Dose, 20 m.
- Tinctu'ra O'pii, Tincture of Opium; Laudanum. Dose, 11 m, or 22 drops, = 1 gr. Opium.
- Tinctu'ra O'pii Ammonia'ta, Ammoniated Tincture of Opium. Dose, ʒ ss-ʒ j.
- Tinctu'ra O'pii Camphora'ta, Camphorated Tincture of Opium; Paregoric elixir. Dose, ʒ j-ʒ iv; infantile, 5-20 drops.
- Tinctu'ra O'pii Deodora'ta, Deodorized Tincture of Opium. Dose, same as Tinct. Opii.
- Tinctu'ra Physostig'matis, Tincture of Physostigma. Dose, 20-40 m.
- Tinctu'ra Pyre'thri, Tincture of Pyrethrum. (Pellitory.) Used externally.
- Tinctu'ra Quas'siæ, Tincture of Quassia. Dose, ʒ j.
- Tinctu'ra Qui'niæ, Tincture of Quinia. Dose, ʒ j = 1 gr. Quinine.
- Tinctu'ra Rhe'i, Tincture of Rhubarb. Dose, ʒ j-ʒ ij.
- Tinctu'ra Rhe'i Aromat'ica, Aromatic Tincture of Rhubarb. Dose, ʒ ss-ʒ j.
- Tinctu'ra Rhe'i Dul'cis, Sweet Tincture of Rhubarb. Dose, ʒ ij-ʒ iij.
- Tinctu'ra Sabi'næ, Tincture of Savin. Dose, 20-60 m.
- Tinctu'ra Sanguina'ria, Tincture of Sanguinaria. Dose, 30-60 drops.
- Tinctu'ra Sapo'nis Vir'idis, Tincture of Green Soap. Used externally.

Tinctu'ra Scil'læ, Tincture of Squill. Dose, 10–20 m.

Tinctu'ra Sen'egæ, Tincture of Senega. Dose, 3 ss–3 ij.

Tinctu'ra Sen'næ, Tincture of Senna. Dose, 3 ij–3 j.

Tinctu'ra Serpenta'riæ, Tincture of Serpentaria. Dose, 3 j–3 iv.

Tinctu'ra Stramo'nii, Tincture of Stramonium. Dose, 20–30 m.

Tinctu'ra Sum'bul, Tincture of Sumbul. Dose, 20–60 m.

Tinctu'ra Toluta'na, Tincture of Tolu. Dose, 3 j–3 ij.

Tinctu'ra Valeria'næ, Tincture of Valerian. Dose, 3 j–3 iv.

Tinctu'ra Valeria'næ Ammonia'ta, Ammoniated Tincture of Valerian. Dose, 30–60 m.

Tinctu'ra Vanil'la, Tincture of Vanilla; flavoring.

Tinctu'ra Vera'tri Vir'idis, Tincture of Veratrum Viride. Dose, 3–8 m.

Tinctu'ra Zingib'eris, Tincture of Ginger. Dose, 8–40 m.

Tinctu'ra Zingib'eris For'tior, Strong Tincture of Ginger. Dose, 5–20 m.

39. TRITURATIO'NES.—TRITURATIONS.

These are made by thoroughly triturating, in a mortar, ten parts of a desired medicinal substance with ninety parts of sugar of milk. It is a convenient mode of carrying medicines in a pocket case.

40. TROCHIS'CI.—TROCHES OR LOZENGES.

Small solid masses, usually of powders incorporated with sugar and mucilage:—

Trochis'ci Ac'idi Tan'nici, Troches of Tannic Acid; 1 gr. Tannin each.

Trochis'ci Ammo'nii Chlo'ridi, Troches of Chloride of Ammonium; 2 grs. in each.

Trochis'ci Bismu'thi, Troches of Bismuth; 2 grs. in each.

Trochis'ci Cat'echu, Troches of Catechu; 1 gr.

“ Cre'tæ, Troches of Chalk; 4 grs.

“ Cube'bæ, Troches of Cubeb; $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. oleoresin.

“ Fer'ri, Troches of Iron; 5 grs. oxide.

“ “ Redac'ti, Reduced Iron Lozenges; 1 gr.

“ Glycyrrhi'zæ et O'pii, Troches of Liquorice and Iron; $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. extract opium.

Trochis'ci Ipecacuan'hæ, Troches of Ipecac; $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ipecac.

Trochis'ci Krame'riæ, Troches of Krameria; 1 gr.

“ Magne'siæ, Troches of Magnesia; 3 grs.

“ Men'thæ Piperi'tæ, Troches of Peppermint.

“ Mor'phiæ, Morphia Lozenges; $\frac{1}{36}$ gr.

“ Morphi'næ et Ipecacuan'hæ, Troches of Morphine and Ipecac; $\frac{1}{40}$ morphine salt and $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. Ipecac.

Trochis'ci Potas'sii Chlora'tis, Troches of Chlorate of Potassium; 5 grs.

Trochis'ci So'dii Bicarbona'tis, Troches of Bicarbonate of Soda; 3 grs.

Trochis'ci So'dii Santonina'tis, Troches of Santoninate of Sodium; 1 gr.

Trochis'ci Santoni'ni, Troches of Santonin; $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Santonin.

Trochis'ci Zingib'eris, Troches of Ginger; 2 $\mathfrak{m}$ tincture.

41. UNGUEN'TA.—OINTMENTS.

Softer than cerates; used for inunction of skin:—

Unguen'tum, Ointment, Simple ointment.

“ Ac'idi Carbo'lici; 10 per cent.

- Unguen'tum, Ac'idi Gal'lici; 10 per cent.
 " " Tan'nici; 10 per cent.
 " Aconi'tiæ. Must not be applied to
 abraded skin.
 " Antimo'nii Tartara'ti. For vesication.
 " Aq'uæ Ro'sæ. Cosmetic.
 " Atro'piæ. Used cautiously.
 " Belladon'næ; 10 per cent.
 " Cad'mii Iod'idi.
 " Canthar'idis. Dressing for blisters.
 " Ceta'cei. Mild dressing.
 " Chrysarobi'ni. Used in skin diseases.
 " Creaso'ti.
 " Diach'ylon. Used in eczema, etc.
 " El'emi. Gentle stimulant.
 " Gal'læ. Used in piles, etc.
 " " cum O'pio.
 " Hydrar'gyrum. Mercurial ointment,
 Blue ointment.
 " Hydrar'gyri Ammonia'ti. In cutane-
 ous eruptions.
 " Hydrar'gyri Compos'itum.
 " " Io'didi Ru'bri. To indo-
 lent ulcers.
 " Hydrar'gyri Nitra'tis. Citrine ointment.
 " " Ox'idi Fla'vi. Used in
 conjunctivitis, etc.
 " Hydrar'gyri Ox'idi Ru'bri. Stimu-
 lating.
 " Hydrar'gyri Subchlo'ridi. Calomel oint-
 ment.
 " Io'di. Iodine ointment.
 " Iodofo'rmi. Odor corrected by volatile
 oil.
 " Meze'rei. Stimulant.
 " Pi'cis Liq'uidæ. Tar ointment.

Unguen'tum	Plum'bi	Aceta'tis.
"	"	Carbona'tis.
"	"	Iod'idi.
"	"	Subaceta'tis Compos'itum.
"	Potas'sæ	Sulphura'tæ. In scabies.
"	Potas'sii	Iod'idi.
"	Resi'næ.	
"	Sabi'næ.	
"	Stramo'nii.	Anodyne.
"	Sulphu'ris.	In scabies.
"	"	Alkali'num.
"	"	Iod'idi. In chronic cutaneous eruptions.
"	Terebin'thinæ.	In burns.
"	Veratri'næ.	Used cautiously.
"	Zin'ci	Ox'idi. Mild astringent.

42. VI'NA MEDICA'TA.—MEDICATED WINES.

Vi'num	Al'oes.	Dose, ʒj-ʒss.
"	Antimo'nii.	Dose, expectorant or diaphoretic, 10-30 drops repeated; emetic for children, ʒss-ʒj.
Vi'num	Aromat'icum.	Dose, used externally.
"	Col'chici Radi'cis.	Dose, 10 m-ʒj.
"	" Sem'inis.	Dose, ʒss-ʒij.
"	Ergo'tæ.	Dose, ʒj-ʒiv.
"	Fer'ri Ama'rum.	Dose, ʒij-ʒiij.
"	Fer'ri.	Dose, ʒj-ʒiv.
"	" Citratis.	Dose, ʒj.
"	Ipecacuan'hæ.	Dose, emetic, ʒj (child 1 year old, ʒj); expectorant, diaphoretic, 10-30 m.
Vi'num	O'pii.	Dose, 15-20 drops.
"	Qui'niæ.	Dose, ʒss-ʒj.
"	Rhe'i.	Dose, ʒj-ʒiv.

VI.

LIST OF INCOMPATIBLES. (AFTER DUNGLISON.)

ABSINTHIUM.—Antimony and potassium, tartrate of. Iron, sulphate of. Lead, acetate of. Silver, nitrate of. Zinc, sulphate of.

ACACIA.—Acids. Alcohol. Ammonia. Ether. Iron, tincture of chloride of. Lead, acetate of. Sodium, borate of. (In emulsion.) Acids. Mercury, corrosive chloride of. Oxymel. Syrup of squills. Potassium, tartrate and bitartrate of. All spirits. All tinctures.

ACIDUM ACETICUM.—Alkalies. Earths. Carbonates of alkalies and earths.

ACIDUM ABSINTIOSUM.—Bark, decoction of. Copper, sulphate of. Iron, hydrated peroxide of. Lime-water. Magnesia. Silver, nitrate of. Potassium, iodide and sulphhydrate of. Sulphurets, alkaline and earthy. Vegetable astringent infusions and decoctions.

ACIDUM CITRICUM.—Acetates, alkaline and metallic. Acid, nitric. Acid, sulphuric. Carbonates, alkaline, earthy and metallic. Potassium, tartrate of. Sulphurets, alkaline and earthy. Soaps.

ACIDUM GALLICUM.—Antimony and potassium, tartrate of. Carbonates, alkaline. Copper, salts of. Iron, iodide and sulphate of. Lead, acetate of. Lime-water. Opium in solution. Silver, nitrate of.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM.—Acids, mineral. Antimony, oxides of. Chlorine. Iron, salts of. Mercury,

oxides of. Oxides generally. Silver, nitrate of. Sulphurets.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM.—Alkalies. Carbonates. Earths. Lead, salts of. Mercury, salts of. Oxides. Potassium, sulphate and tartrate of. Silver, salts of.

ACIDUM NITRICUM.—Alcohol. Alkalies. Carbonates. Earths. Iron, sulphate of. Lead, acetate of. Oils, essential. Oxides. Potassium, acetate of. Sulphurets. Zinc, sulphate of.

ACIDUM NITROMURIATICUM.—Alkalies. Earths. Oxides. Sulphurets.

ACIDUM OXALICUM.—Lime, salts of.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM.—Barium, soluble salts of. Calcium, soluble salts of. Lead, soluble salts of.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.—Alcohol. Alkalies. Barium, chloride of. Calcium, chloride of. Carbonates. Chlorohydrates. Earths. Nitrates. Oils, essential. Organic substances. Oxides. Sulphydrates. Sulphurets. Vegetable astringent infusions.

ACIDUM TANNICUM.—Albumen. Alkalies. Antimony and potassium, tartrate of. Earths, alkaline. Carbonates. Ferric salts. Gelatin. Lead, acetate of. Vegetable alkaloids.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM.—Alkalies. Carbonates, alkaline and earthy. Earths. Lead, salts of. Lime, salts of. Lime-water. Mercury, salts of. Potassium, salts of. Vegetable astringents.

ADEPS.—Alcoholic preparations. Decoctions. Infusions. Tinctures.

ALOE.—Mercury, nitrate of. Silver, nitrate of. Tin, protochloride of.

ALUMEN.—Alkalies. Alkaline salts. Ammonium, carbonate and chloride of. Galla. Kino. Lead, acetate of. Lime. Magnesia. Magnesium, carbonate of. Mercury, salts of. Potassium, carbonate of. Sodium, carbonate of.

AMMONII CARBONAS.—Acids. Alkalies, fixed. Alum. Carbonates, alkaline. Iron, salts of, except the potassio-tartrate. Lead, salts of. Lime. Lime, chloride of. Liquor potassæ. Magnesia. Magnesium, sulphate of. Mercury, acetate, chloride and bi-chloride of. Potassa. Potassium, bitartrate and bisulphate of. Salts, acidulous. Sulphur. Zinc, sulphate of.

AMMONII CHLORIDUM.—Acid, nitric. Acid, sulphuric. Alkalies, fixed. Carbonates, alkaline. Iron, sulphate of. Lead, salts of. Lime. Liquor potassæ. Magnesia. Magnesium, sulphate of. Potassa. Potassium, carbonate of. Salts, metallic. Silver, salts of. Soda. Sodium, carbonate of. Zinc, sulphate of.

AMYLUM.—Iodine and its preparations.

ANGUSTURA.—Acids, mineral. Antimony and potassium, tartrate of. Cinchona, infusion of. Copper, sulphate of. Galls, infusion of. Iron, sulphate of. Lead, acetate of. Mercury, corrosive chloride of. Potassa. Silver, nitrate of. (In infusion.) Catechu, infusion of. Galls, infusion of. Zinc, sulphate of.

ANTHEMIS.—Cinchona, infusion of. Gelatin. Iron, preparations of. Isinglass, solution of. Lead, salts of. Mercury, corrosive chloride of. Silver, nitrate of.

ANTIMONII ET POTASSII TARTRAS.—Acids, mineral. Alkalies. Calcium, chloride of. Carbonates, alkaline and earthy. Decoctions, bitter. Earths. Infusions, bitter. Lead, salts of. Lime-water. Metals. Soaps. Sulphydrates. Sulphurets.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM.—Acid, nitric. Acid, nitromuriatic.

AQUA AMMONIÆ.—Acids. Alum. Salts, metallic.

ARGENTI NITRAS.—Acetates. Acids, arsenious. Acid, muriatic, and salts. Acid, sulphuric, and

salts. Acid, tartaric, and salts. Alkalies, fixed. Bromides. Chlorides. Copper, solutions of salts of. Earths, alkaline. Iodides. Lime. Phosphates. Sulphydrates. Soaps. Sulphurets. Vegetable astringent infusions. Water, common.

ARMORACIA.—Carbonates, alkaline. Cinchona, infusion of. Galls, infusion of. Mercury, corrosive chloride of. Silver, nitrate of. Vegetable astringents.

ARNICA.—Acids, mineral. Iron, sulphate of. Lead, acetate of. Zinc, sulphate of.

AURANTII CORTEX.—Cinchona, infusion of. Iron, sulphate of. Lead, acetate of. Lime-water.

AURI CHLORIDUM.—Alkalies. Vegetable juices.

BALSAMA (COPAIVA, TOLU, ETC.)—Acids. Alkalies.

BARI CHLORIDUM.—Carbonates. Nitrates. Phosphates. Sulphates.

BELLADONNA.—Acid, tanic. Vegetable astringents.

BENZOINUM.—Acids. Alkalies.

BUCHU.—Galls, infusion of. Iron, sulphate of.

CALCI CARBONAS.—Acids. Alum. Ammonium, chloride of. Salts, acidulous.

CALUMBA.—Acids, mineral. Ammonia. Galls, infusion of. Iron, chloride of. Lead, acetate of. Lime-water. (In infusion.) Antimony and potassium, tartrate of. Cinchona, infusion of. Mercury, corrosive chloride of. Silver, nitrate of.

CALX CHLORINATA.—Acid, nitric. Acid, sulphuric. Alkalies, fixed. Carbonates, alkaline. Sodium, borate of. Sulphates.

CAPSICUM.—Alum. Ammonia. Carbonates, alkaline. Copper, sulphate of. Galls, infusion of. Iron, sulphate of. Lead, acetate of. Mercury, corrosive chloride, and nitrate of. Potassium, carbonate of. Silver, nitrate of. Zinc, sulphate of.

CARDAMOMUM.—Acids. Iron, sulphate of. Mercury, corrosive chloride of.

CARYOPHYLLUS.—Cinchona. Antimony and potassium, tartrate of. Iron, sulphate of. Lead, acetate of. Lime-water. Silver, nitrate of. Zinc, sulphate of.

CASCARILLA.—Same as the preceding.

CATECHU.—Acid, muriatic. Acid, sulphydric. Albumen. Alkalies. Baryta, solutions of. Calcium, salts of. Gelatin. Lime-water. Salts, alkaline and metallic. (Also in infusion.) Acids, mineral. Antimony and potassium, tartrate of. Cinchona, infusion of. Iron, sulphate of. Isinglass solution. Mercury, corrosive chloride of. Zinc, sulphate of.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Alkalies.

CINCHONA.—Acids, mineral. Alkalies. Antimony and potassium, tartrate of. Carbonates, alkaline. Iron, sulphate of. Lead, acetate of. Lime-water. Magnesia. Mercury, corrosive chloride of. Rhubarb, infusion of. Silver, nitrate of. Vegetable bitters, infusion of. Zinc, sulphate of.

COCCUS.—Iron, sulphate of. Lead, acetate of. Zinc, sulphate of.

COLCHICUM.—Acids.

COLOCYNTHIS.—Alkalies, fixed. Iron, sulphate of. Lead, acetate of. Lime-water. Mercury, corrosive chloride of. Silver, nitrate of.

CONIUM.—Acid, tannic. Alkalies. Vegetable acids.

COPAIVA.—Acids, mineral.

CRETA PRÆPARATA.—Acids. Alum. Ammonium, chloride of. Salts, acidulous.

CUPRI SULPHAS.—Alkalies. Ammonium, acetate of. Calcium, chloride of. Carbonates, alkaline and earthy. Iron, acetate of. Lead, acetate of. Lime-water. Mercury, corrosive chloride of. Potassium, arsenite and tartrate of. Silver, nitrate of. Sodium, borate of. Vegetable astringent infusions, and tinctures.

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM.—Acids. Alkalies, fixed. Lime-water.

DIGITALIS.—Acid, tannic. Cinchona, infusion of. Iron, sulphate of. Lead, acetate of. Vegetable astringents.

FERRI CHLORIDUM.—Alkalies. Carbonates, alkaline. Calcium, carbonate of. Gum, solutions of. Lime-water. Magnesium, carbonate of. Vegetable astringents.

FERRI IODIDUM.—Alkalies, fixed. Lime-water. Vegetable astringents.

FERRI ET POTASSII TARTRAS.—Acids. Lime-water. Potassium, sulphhydrate of. Sulphur. Vegetable astringent infusions.

FERRI SUBCARBONAS.—Acids and their salts.

FERRI SULPHAS.—Acid, nitric. Alkalies. Ammonium, acetate of. Ammonium, chloride of. Barium, chloride of. Calcium, chloride of. Carbonates, alkaline. Earths. Lead, acetate of. Lime-water. Potassium, iodide and nitrate of. Potassium and sodium, tartrate of. Salts, with base forming insoluble sulphates. Silver, nitrate of. Soap. Sodium, borate of. Tannic acid. Vegetable alkaloids. Vegetable astringent infusions.

FERRUM AMMONIATUM.—Acids. Alkalies. Carbonates, alkaline. Lime-water. Vegetable astringents.

GALLA.—Acid, muriatic. Acid, sulphuric. Alkalies. Antimony and potassium, tartrate of. Bismuth, salts of. Carbonates, alkaline. Cinchona, infusion of. Copper, sulphate of. Gelatin. Iron, salts of. Isinglass, solution of. Lead, salts of. Lime-water. Mercury, corrosive chloride of. Mercury, nitrate of. Opium, solution of. Salts, generally. Silver, nitrate of. Zinc, salts of. Vegetable alkaloids.

GUAIAACUM.—Acids, mineral. Chlorine, solution of. Salts, earthy and metallic. Spirit of nitrous ether.

GENTIANA.—Iron, sulphate of. Lead, acetate of.

HÆMATOXYLON.—Acid, acetic. Acids, mineral. Alum. Antimony and potassium, tartrate of. Cinchona, infusion of. Copper, sulphate of. Iron, sulphate of. Lead, acetate of. Opium.

HUMULUS.—Acids, mineral. Iron, salts of. Lead, salts of. Mercury, salts of. Silver, salts of.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM CORROSIVUM.—Albumen. Alkalies, fixed. Almond mixture. Ammonia. Antimony and potassium, tartrate of. Bismuth. Calcium, carbonate of. Carbonates, alkaline. Copper, salts of. Gelatin. Gluten. Hydrosulphates. Infusions of chamomile, cinchona, columbo, horseradish, oak bark, senna, simaruba and tea. Iron, salts of. Lead, salts of. Lime-water. Mercury. Milk. Oils. Potassium, bromide and iodide of. Potassium, sulphate and sulphuret of. Sarsaparilla. Silver, nitrate of. Soap. Sodium, bromide, iodide and sulphate of. Sulphur. Sulphurets. Vegetable astringents. Zinc, salts of.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM MITE.—Acids, mineral. Alkalies. Antimony, golden sulphuret of. Carbonates, alkaline. Chlorides. Chlorine. Copper, salts of. Iron, salts of. Lead, salts of. Lime-water. Potassium, iodide and sulphuret of. Soaps.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM.—Acids, mineral. Iodides. Potassium, chloride of. Sodium, chloride of.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM NIGRUM.—Acids.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM.—Acids.

HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM.—Acids. Alkalies, fixed. Tin, protochloride of.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA.—Acids and their salts. Alum.

HYDROGEN, PEROXIDE OF.—Acid, hydrocyanic. Alkalies, citrates and tartrates of. Chlorides. Iron, salts of. Nitrates. Tartrates. Vegetable tinctures.

HYOSCYAMUS.—Acids, vegetable. Iron, sulphate of. Lead, acetate of. Silver, nitrate of. Vegetable astringents.

INFUSUM LINI.—Alcohol. Lead, acetate of.

IODINIUM.—Alkalies. Earths, alkaline. Starch.

IPECACUANHA.—Acids, vegetable. Lead, acetate of. Vegetable astringents.

KINO.—Same as Galla.

KRAMERIA.—Same as Galla.

LAVANDULA.—Iron, sulphate of.

LIMONIS CORTEX.—Acid, nitric. Acid, oxalic. Acid, sulphuric. Acid, tartaric. Lime-water.

LIQUOR AMMONII ACETATIS.—Acids. Alkalies. Alum. Copper, sulphate of. Iron, sulphate of. Lime-water. Lead, acetate of. Magnesium, sulphate of. Mercury, corrosive chloride of. Silver, nitrate of. Zinc, sulphate of.

LIQUOR ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI IODIDI.—Morphia, acetate, muriate and sulphate of. Opium, tincture of.

LIQUOR CALCIS.—Acids. Ammonium, chloride of. Alum. Borates. Carbonates, alkaline. Citrates. Iron, sulphate of. Magnesium, sulphate of. Mercury, chlorides of. Salts, alkaline and metallic. Silver, nitrate of. Soap. Sulphur. Tartrates. Tinctures. Vegetable astringent infusions. Zinc, sulphate of.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.—Alkalies. Carbonates, alkaline. Mucilages. Soap liniment. Sulphates, alkaline. Sulphurets of alkaline metals. Water, undistilled.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ.—Acids. Ammonium, acetate,

carbonate and chloride of. Mercury, chlorides of. Salts, metallic.

LIQUOR POTASSII ARSENITIS.—Acids, mineral. Alum. Calcium, salts of. Cinchona, infusion of. Copper, salts of. Hydrosulphates. Iron, salts of. Lime-water. Magnesium, sulphate of. Salts, acidulous. Silver, nitrate of. Sulphurets. Vegetable astringents.

LUPULINA.—Iron. Mercury, salts of. Platinum, salts of. Tin, salts of.

MAGNESIA.—Acids. Ammonium, chloride of. Salts, acidulous and metallic.

MAGNESII CARBONAS.—Acids. Alkalies. Alum. Ammonium, chloride of. Copper, sulphate of. Iron, sulphate of. Lead, acetate of. Lime-water. Mercury, acetate and corrosive chloride of. Potassium, bitartrate of. Salts, acidulous and neutral. Silver, nitrate of. Zinc, sulphate of.

MAGNESII SULPHAS.—Alkalies. Ammonium, chloride of. Barium, chloride of. Calcium, chloride of. Carbonates, alkaline. Lead, acetate of. Lime-water. Silver, nitrate of.

MENTHA.—Iron, sulphate of. Lead, acetate of. Silver, nitrate of.

MORPHIA.—Oxides, metallic.

MORPHIA, SALTS OF.—Alkalies. Ammonia. Carbonates, alkaline. Decoctions and infusions of vegetable astringents. Lead, acetate of. Lime. Magnesia. Silver, nitrate of.

MOSCHUS.—Acids, mineral. Cinchona, infusion of. Iron, sulphate of. Mercury, corrosive chloride of. Silver, nitrate of.

MUCILAGO.—Alcohol. Ammonia. Acids, strong. Ether, compound spirit of. Iron, tincture of chloride of. Salts, metallic.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ.—Acids. Mercury, corrosive chloride of.

- OPIUM.**—Alkalies. Carbonates, alkaline. Catechu. Cinchona. Copper, salts of. Galls. Iron, salts of. Kino. Lead, acetate of. Lime-water. Mercury, corrosive chloride of. (In infusion, etc.) Ammonia. Carbonates, alkaline. Copper, sulphate of. Galls, infusion of. Iron, sulphate of. Lead, acetate of. Mercury, corrosive chloride of. Silver, nitrate of. Zinc, sulphate of.
- OXYMEL.**—Poppies, syrup of. Potassium, bisulphate, bitartrate and tartrate of. Resins. Squills, syrup of. Water, hard.
- PIMENTA.**—Alum. Ammonia. Carbonates, alkaline. Cinchona, infusion of. Copper, salts of. Iron, nitrate and sulphate of. Silver, salts of. Zinc, salts of. Vegetable astringents.
- PIPER.**—Galls, infusion of.
- PLUMBI ACETAS.**—Acids. Alkalies. Alum. Ammonium, solution of acetate of. Antimony and potassium, tartrate of. Carbonates, alkaline. Chlorides. Earths. Chlorohydrates. Iron, ammoniated. Iron and potassium, tartrate of. Lime-water. Milk. Opium, infusion of. Soaps. Sodium, borate of. Sulphates. Sulphurets. Tartrates. Vegetable astringents. Water, common.
- POTASSA.**—Acids. Ammonium, salts of. Salts, acidulous, earthy, and metallic.
- POTASSII ACETAS.**—Fruits, acid. Acids, mineral. Ammonium, chloride of. Calcium, carbonate of. Magnesium, sulphate of. Mercury, corrosive chloride of. Potassium, tartrate of. Salts, acid, alkaline, and metallic, except acetates. Sodium, sulphate of. Tamarinds.
- POTASSII BICARBONAS.**—Acids. Alum. Ammonium, salts of. Antimony and potassium, tartrate of. Calcium, carbonate and chloride of. Copper, acetate and sulphate of. Iron, chloride and sul-

- phate of. Iron and potassium, tartrate of. Lead, acetate of. Lime-water. Magnesium, sulphate of. Mercury, corrosive chloride of. Mercury, mild chloride of. Salts, acidulous and metallic. Silver, nitrate of. Sodium, borate of. Zinc, sulphate of.
- POTASSII BITARTRAS.—Acids, mineral. Alkalies. Earths, alkaline. Lime-water.
- POTASSII BROMIDUM.—Lead, salts of. Mercury, salts of. Salts, acid and acidulous, except bitartrate of potassium. Silver, salts of.
- POTASSII CARBONAS.—See Potassii bicarbonas.
- POTASSII CITRAS.—Acids, mineral. Calcium, salts of. Lead, salts of. Silver, salts of.
- POTASSII IODIDUM.—Acids. Lead, acetate of. Mercury, corrosive chloride of. Salts, acidulous, except bitartrate of potassium. Salts, metallic.
- POTASSII NITRAS.—Acid, sulphuric. Acid, tartaric. Alum. Salts, metallic.
- POTASSII SULPHAS.—Acid, muriatic. Acid, nitric. Acid, tartaric. Calcium, compounds of. Lead, salts of. Mercury, salts of. Silver, nitrate of.
- POTASSII SULPHURETUM.—Acids. Salts, acidulous. Earths, metallic.
- POTASSII TARTRAS.—Acids. Acid fruits. Ammonium, chloride of. Barium, chloride of. Calcium, chloride of. Lead, acetate of. Lime. Magnesia. Magnesium, sulphate of. Potassium, sulphate of. Salts, acidulous. Silver, nitrate of. Sodium, sulphate of. Tamarinds. Vegetables, acid.
- QUASSIA.—Lead, acetate of. Silver, nitrate of.
- QUERCUS.—Alkalies. Carbonates, alkaline. Cinchona, infusion of. Iron, salts of. Isinglass, solution of. Lead, acetates of. Lime-water. Mercury, corrosive chloride of. Zinc, sulphate of.
- QUINÆ SULPHAS.—Alkalies. Astringent solutions. Carbonates, alkaline. Earths, alkaline. Infusion

- of galls, and of orange-peel, compound. Infusion of roses. Lead, salts of. Lime-water. Potassium, tartrate of. Silver, nitrate of. Tincture of cinchona.
- RHEUM.**—Acids, mineral. Antimony and potassium, tartrate of. Infusions of angustura, catechu, cinchona, or galls. Iron, sulphate of. Isinglass. Lead, acetate of. Lime-water. Mercury, corrosive chloride of. Silver, nitrate of. Zinc, sulphate of.
- ROSA GALLICA.**—Alkalies. Earths. Gelatin. Iron, sulphate of. Lime-water. Zinc, sulphate of.
- SALIX.**—Carbonates, alkaline. Gelatin. Iron, sulphate of. Isinglass solution. Lime-water. Zinc, sulphate of.
- SALVIA.**—Iron, salts of.
- SAPO.**—Acids. Alum. Antimony and potassium, tartrate of. Calcium, chloride and sulphate of. Copper, ammoniated. Copper, sulphate of. Earths. Iron, ammoniated. Iron and potassium, tartrate of. Iron, sulphate of. Lead, acetate of. Lime-water. Magnesium, sulphate of. Mercury, acetate, corrosive chloride, and mild chloride of. Salts, acidulous and metallic. Silver, nitrate of. Vegetable astringent infusions. Water, hard. Zinc, sulphate of.
- SARSAPARILLA.**—Galls, infusion of. Lead, acetate of. Lime-water. Mercury, nitrate of.
- SCAMMONIUM.**—Acids.
- SCILLA.**—Carbonates, alkaline. Gelatin. Lead, acetate of. Lime-water. Silver, nitrate of.
- SENNA.**—Acids, mineral. Antimony and potassium, tartrate of. Carbonates, alkaline. Cinchona, infusion of. Lead, acetate of. Lime-water. Mercury, corrosive chloride of. Silver, nitrate of.
- SERPENTARIA.** (IN INFUSION.)—Acids, mineral. Alkaline carbonates. Antimony and potassium,

tartrate of. Cinchona, infusion of. Lead, acetate of. Lime-water. Mercury, corrosive chloride of. Silver, nitrate of.

SODII ACETAS.—Acids, mineral. Calcium, carbonate of.

SODII BICARBONAS.—See Potassii Bicarbonas.

SODII BORAS.—Acids. Ammonium, chloride and sulphate of. Chlorohydrates, earthy. Potassa. Sulphates, earthy.

SODII CARBONAS.—See Potassii Carbonas.

SODII PHOSPHAS.—Acids, mineral. Alum. Calcium, carbonate of. Salts, with earthy base.

SODII ET POTASSII TARTRAS.—Acids. Ammonium, chloride of. Barium, salts of. Calcium, salts of. Lead, salts of. Magnesium, sulphate of. Potassium, sulphate of. Salts, acidulous, except bitartrate of potassium. Silver, nitrate of. Soda, sulphate of. Tamarinds.

SODII SULPHAS.—Acid, muriatic. Acid, nitric. Acid, sulphuric. Barium, chloride of. Lead, salts of. Lime. Magnesia. Potassium, acetate and carbonate of. Silver, salts of.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI—Carbonates, alkaline and earthy. Guaiacum, tincture of. Iron, sulphate of.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS.—Acids. Lime-water. Salts, earthy and metallic. Salts, with excess of acids.

STRAMONIUM.—Acids, mineral. Iron, salts of. Lead, salts of. Mercury, salts of. Silver, salts of.

TAMARINDUS.—Antimony and potassium, tartrate of. Carbonates, alkaline. Lime-water. Potassium, salts of. Senna, infusion of. Sodium, salts of.

TARAXACUM.—Galls, infusion of. Iron, sulphates of. Lead, acetate of. Mercury, corrosive chloride of. Silver, nitrate of.

TINCTURA FERRI CHLORIDI.—Alkalies. Astringents. Carbonates, alkaline. Lime-water. Magnesia. Mucilage. Vegetable astringent infusions.

TINCTURA OPII.—Ammonia, solution of. Potassa and carbonates. Salts, metallic. Soda and carbonates. Vegetable astringent infusions and decoctions.

TRAGACANTHA.—Alcohol. Copper, sulphate of. Iron, sulphate of. Lead, acetate of.

UVA URSI.—Alkalies. Antimony and potassium, tartrate of. Gelatin. Infusion of cinchona. Ipecacuanha. Iron, salts of. Lead, salts of. Opium. Silver, nitrate of.

VALERIANA.—Cinchona, infusion of. Iron, salts of. Silver, nitrate of.

ZINCI OXIDUM.—Acids. Alkalies. Salts, acidulous.

ZINCI SULPHAS.—Alkalies. Carbonates, alkaline. Earths. Lime-water. Milk. Sulphydrates. Sulphurets. Mucilage. Vegetable astringent infusions.

VII.

HINTS ON PRESCRIPTION-WRITING

I. When the quantity of a material is mentioned, its name must be put in the genitive case.

With few exceptions, words ending in *a* form the genitive by *æ*; those ending in *as*, by changing to *atis*; in *e*, *en*, *er*, *or*, or *ur*, by adding *s* or *is*; in *is*, by changing to *idis*; in *o*, by changing to *onis*; in *on*, by changing to *i*; in *um* and *us*, changing to *i*; and in *x*, by changing to *cis*.

Adjectives or participles agree with their nouns in gender, number and case.

II. Terms indicating the quantity are invariably in the accusative, governed by the active verb *recipe*—"take."

III. Terms indicating when the medicine is to be taken must be in the ablative case.

IV. Nouns or adjectives showing how long a process is continued must be in the accusative, usually governed by *per*—"for."

VIII.

TABLE OF POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

In all cases of poisoning, the first step is to evacuate the stomach, which should be effected by one of those emetics which is most powerful and speedy in its operation, as sulphate of zinc or sulphate of copper. When vomiting has already taken place, copious draughts of warm water or mucilaginous drinks should be given, to keep up the effect till the poisoning substance has been evacuated. If vomiting cannot be produced, the stomach-pump must be used.

Inflammation of the stomach, congestion of the brain, and other symptoms, are to be treated on general principles; viz., by bloodletting, cold applications, revulsives, cool mucilaginous drinks, lime-water, etc. When prostration exists, stimulants should be resorted to, as in other cases.

The following is a list of the usual poisoning substances, with the appropriate remedies:—

Poisons.	Antidotes.
Acids.	The Alkalies. Common soap (soft or hard) in solution is an efficient remedy, and has the advantage of being always at hand. It should be followed by copious draughts of tepid water or flax-seed tea. For nitric and oxalic

Poisons.

Antidotes.—(Continued.)

	acids, the carbonates of magnesia and lime (chalk and water) are the best antidotes. When sulphuric acid has been taken, the use of much water will be improper.
Alkalies and their salts.	The Vegetable acids. Common vinegar, being always at hand, is most frequently used. The fixed oils, as castor, flaxseed, almond and olive oils, form soaps with the alkalies, and thus, also, destroy their caustic effect. They should be given in large quantities.
Earths.	Epsom or Glauber's Salts, in solution, or diluted sulphuric acid.
Baryta and its salts.	The fixed oils also have the same effect as with the alkalies proper when not in a compound state.
Lime.	Starch, or wheat flour, in large quantities, well mixed with water. For Iodide of Potassium, there being no antidote, vomiting must be promoted by copious draughts of warm water.
Iodine.	
Iodide of Potassium.	
Antimony and its salts.	Astringent Infusions, as of galls, oak bark, Peruvian bark, or green tea, very strong.
Arsenic and its compounds.	Hydrated Peroxide of Iron, in tablespoonful doses every 5 or 10 minutes. See Ferri Oxidum Hydratum.

Poisons.	Antidotes.—(Continued.)
	Freshly precipitated Magnesia, Demulcents, etc.
Bismuth and its compounds.	Albumen. Copious draughts of milk, combined with sweet mucilaginous drinks.
Copper and its compounds.	Albumen, as milk or whites of eggs in solution, should be free- ly administered. Vinegar must be avoided.
Gold, salts of.	Sulphate of Iron, with a free use of mucilaginous drinks.
Iron, salts of.	Carbonate of Soda, with mucilagi- nous drinks.
Lead, salts of.	Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom salts), or diluted sulphuric acid.
Mercury, salts of.	Albumen, as whites of eggs, milk, or wheat flour beaten up with water.
Silver, salts of.	Common salt (chloride of sodium), largely given.
Tin, salts of.	Albumen. Whites of eggs, milk, or flour.
Zinc, salts of.	Albumen, or carbonate of soda, with copious draughts of warm water, and especially milk.
Phosphorus.	Magnesia with water, and copious draughts of mucilaginous drinks.
Gases.	Ammonia cautiously inhaled is recommended for chlorine. As- phyxia produced by carbonic acid or carbonic oxide gases or sulphuretted hydrogen, must

Poisons.

Antidotes.—(Continued.)

be treated by copious effusions of cold water, especially to the head, bloodletting, artificial respiration, stimulants carefully administered, etc.

Creasote.

Albumen, or whites of eggs, milk or wheat flour.

Alcohol or spirituous liquors.

A powerful emetic should be given, followed by copious draughts of warm water. Congestion of the brain and other symptoms, to be treated on general principles.

Opium and other narcotics.

The chief reliance is to be placed on the most active emetics (as tartar emetic, sulphate of copper, or sulphate of zinc), and the stomach-pump. Emetics are preferable to the stomach-pump when the narcotic has been taken in substance. The patient should be kept in motion, and cold water dashed on the head and shoulders. Bloodletting may become necessary to relieve congestion. After other remedies fail, artificial respiration should be resorted to.

Strong hot coffee, a teacupful alternately with vinegar and water may be useful.

Electro-magnetism has also been efficacious.

Poisons.

Antidotes.—Continued.

Poisonous Serpents.

A cupping-glass over the wound, or a tight ligature above it; cauterization of wound. Warm diluent drinks and small doses of ammonia to promote perspiration. Whiskey has been given in large doses.

Bibron's antidote is as follows:

R. Potass. Iodid., gr. iv; Hydrarg. chlor. corros., gr. ij; Brominii, ʒ v. M. 10 drops in a tablespoonful of wine or brandy, repeated if necessary.

- IX.

HINTS ON TREATMENT.

Abscess.

1. *Of brain*.—Pain, vertigo, paralysis, etc. Treatment doubtful.
2. *Of external ear*.—Pain, swelling, etc. Fomentations, etc.
3. *Of tonsil*.—Chill, fever, swelling, pain. Open toward median line.
4. *Retro-pharyngeal*.—Fever, sore throat, swelling, etc. Puncture (Tracheotomy?).
5. *Empyema*.—Intercostal bulging, dull percussion, no murmur. Sinapism, Iod. Potas., Tapping, etc., Tonics.
6. *Hepatic*.—Chills, hectic, pain, prostration, etc. Tonics. Puncture if parietal adhesion.

General treatment of abscesses similar. Belladonna, Sulphides.

If strumous, chemical food (Phosphates of lime, iron, soda, and potass., in syrup) and Cod-liver oil.

Bladder Diseases.

1. *Irritability*.—Analyze urine chemically and microscopically, and trace disease to its source. Mucilaginous drinks, etc.
2. *Spasm*.—Pain, suppression, tenesmus, etc. Hot bath, Camphor or poppy fomentations to perineum, or lotion of Tinct. Aconite, etc. Iodoform suppositories.

- 3 *Paralysis*.—Retention, distention, pain, coma. Catheter, hip-bath, blisters, etc.
4. *Inflammation*.—Catheter, fomentations, baths, opium, aconite, mucilages, tonics, etc. If chronic, buchu, cubebs, opiate suppositories, etc.
5. *Tumors and calculi*.—Chloroform, hot baths, narcotics, astringents. Analyze urine. Examine surgically. Lithotomy.

Blood Diseases.

1. *Anæmia*.—Iron. Chemical food. Tonics.
2. *Chlorosis*.—Good food and air, sea bathing. Chalybeates. Aloetic aperients. Hypophosphites.
3. *Hyperæmia*.—Restricted diet, exercise, salines. Liq. potassa, Liq. arsenicalis, Tartar emetic, etc.
4. *Pyæmia*.—Shivering, sweating, rapid pulse, diarrhœa, pleurisy, peritonitis, etc. Death from prostration. Vapor bath. Quinine. Sulphites. Tonics. Stimulants. Ammonia, etc.
5. *Acholia* (toxæmia from arrest of bile).—Nervous excitement. Typhoid prostration. Coma. Hemorrhage. Sometimes jaundice. Purgatives. Croton oil. Hydrochlorate of ammonia. Nitro-hydrochloric acid.
6. *Glucosæmia* (*Diabetes mellitus*).—Symptoms insidious, feverishness, debility, excessive flow of urine, ends in phthisis, or some low form of inflammation. Test urine for sugar. Diet free from starch, etc. Muriated Tinct. Iron, Citrate of Ammonia, and iron. Quinine, Pepsin, Aperients. Nitro-hydrochloric acid. Vapor bath. Flannel, etc.
7. *Uræmia* (toxæmia from absorbed urea).—Disturbance of nerve centres. Convulsions. Coma. Albuminuria. Suppression of urine. Vapor bath. Acid sponging. Saline aperients. Elaterium.

Croton oil. Enema of castor oil and turpentine. Stimulants. Pilocarpin, etc.

8. *Thrombosis*—*Embolism* (fibrous coagula in blood vessel).—Support the vital powers, and allay irritability.
9. *Scurvy*.—Lemon-juice. Fresh vegetables. Raw meat. Citric acid. Iron. Tannin, etc.
10. *Purpura*.—Tendency to effusion, petechia, debility, etc. Treat as for scurvy. Ergot, turpentine, etc.

Bone Diseases.

1. *Caries*.—Constitutional disturbance. Deep-seated pain. Abscess. Fistulous openings. Probe leads to dead bone. Tonics. Iron. Cod-liver oil. Chemical food. Phosphate of Lime. Remove dead bone. Inject dilute Carbolic acid.
2. *Necrosis* (dead bone inclosed in case of new bone; necrosis of superficial layer is exfoliation).—Operation for removal of sequestrum.
3. *Periostitis*.—Pain and tenderness, worse at night. Nodes, etc. Calomel and opium. Iodides. Iron. Blisters. Belladonna and mercury liniment. Incisions.
4. *Rickets* (softening of bone in children).—Animal food. Chemical food. Hypophosphite of lime. Milk. Cod-liver oil. Salt bath, etc.
5. *Coccyodynia* (pain and tenderness of coccyx, often very chronic).—Remove uterine or ovarian disease. Nerve tonics. Leeches. Hip-baths. Hypodermic injection of morphia. Subcutaneous section of muscles, or removal of bone.

Brain Diseases.

1. *Apoplexy*.—Care for the predisposition by temperance, exercise, cold affusion, etc. Bleeding if

- pulse full, hard and thrilling, but avoid it if tendency to syncope. Turpentine enema. Pediluvia. Croton oil, etc.
2. *Hydrocephalus*.—Tonic regimen. Cod-liver oil. Salt baths. Rhubarb and magnesia. Quinine. Iodide of Iron, etc. If fontanelle depressed as in spurious hydrocephalus, Chemical food, raw meat, Beef tea, etc. Avoid purges.
 3. *Concussion*.—Distinguish from compression by easy breathing, and natural pupils, although insensible to light. In compression, there is snoring and dilated pupil; in poisoning by opium, etc., contracted pupil, livid countenance, etc. Stimulants till reaction. Cold to head. Croton oil. Enema. Rest, etc.
 4. *Coup de Soliel* (sunstroke).—Faintness, vertigo, sickness, coma. Cold to head. Stimulants. Sinapisms to extremities. Stimulant enema. Ice to spine. Friction.
 5. *Meningitis*.—Fever, pain, delirium, coma. Calomel and jalap. Croton oil, etc. Iod. Potass. Ice to head. Stimulants in collapse.
 6. *Chronic Encephalitis* (softening, etc.).—Vertigo, pain, failure of intellect, delusion, constipation, etc. Hygienic measures. Cod-liver oil. Blisters behind ears, etc. Analyze urine, lest diabetes, etc., be mistaken for it.
 7. *Alcoholism*.—A degrading vice for which the person is responsible. Cured by total abstinence. Tonics, as Quinine, Pepsin, etc. In delirium tremens, Ammonia, Ether, Valerian, Morphia, Cocaine, Hydrate of Chloral. Laxatives, etc.
 8. *Insanity* (mania, melancholia, dementia).—Rest of mind. Sleep. Attend to functional derangement.
 9. *Headache*.—Treat according as it is organic, ple-

thoric, bilious or nervous. Intermittent hemi-crania requires Quinine, etc. Brom. Potass. Cit. Caffeine, etc.

10. *Paralysis*.—May be general, hemiplegic, paraplegic, local, rheumatic, from mercury, from lead, shaking palsy, progressive muscular atrophy, or progressive locomotor ataxy. Each variety requires careful study. Tonics. Ergot. Strychnia.
11. *Epilepsy*.—In the fit, loosen dress, protect the tongue by a cork, etc. Cold affusion to head. Amyl Nitrite. In the interval, Bromide of Potassium. Nitro-glycerine. Quinine. Iron. Zinc. Ice bags to spine, etc.
12. *Aphasia* (derangement of speech, often sudden, and with no real loss of intellect).—Recovery spontaneous if no hemiplegia, otherwise generally hopeless. Iod. Potass.

Female Diseases.

1. *Vulval Disease*.—Pruritus often needs general treatment and lotions of Acet. Plumbi, Borax, Morphia, and Glycerine, etc. Tumors require Surgery. Vulvitis needs cleanliness, hip-baths, Alum or lead lotions, morphia, etc. Infantile leucorrhœa is often strumous.
2. *Vaginal Disease*.—Occlusion, prolapsus, and tumors require surgery. Vaginitis is acute or chronic. The first needs hot hip-baths, warm injections, pessaries of oxide of zinc and belladonna, or acetate of lead and opium, etc. The chronic (leucorrhœa), mineral acids, Quinine, Iron, astringent applications, as Tannin, etc., Nit. Silver in solution, or Carbolic acid in Glycerine (gr. 10 to 3j).
3. *Uterine Disease*.—Cancer, displacements, tumors, etc., are surgical. Ulceration of the os needs

various treatment. Extent, etc., ascertained with speculum. Iodoform passed in the neck. Pessaries of Iod. Lead, Belladonna, Tannin, etc. Tonics.—In Menorrhagia, ice in vagina or over pubes; injections of Tannin, Glycerine, etc.; Tampon; Acet. Lead, Opium, Alum, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, Ergot, Sulph. Acid, etc.—Metritis. Repose, low diet, hot hip-baths, Opium and Belladonna pessaries, Sinapisms to epigastrium, Ice, etc.

4. *Ovarian Disease*.—Dropsical tumor may need ovariectomy; drugs worse than useless. Ovaritis treated same as Metritis. If abscess points in vagina open with trocar or bistoury. Chronic ovaritis is often tedious. Iod. Potass., Bromide of Ammonium, Iron, Quinine, Gelsemium, etc.

Fevers.

1. *Continued Fevers*.—1. Simple continued fever—indications are to moderate arterial excitement by aconite, saline laxatives, rest, and diet; to support the system when it flags; to obviate local inflammation and congestion, and to relieve urgent symptoms as they arise. 2. Typhus. Ventilation, disinfectants, etc. Tepid sponging. Cold to head. Beef tea. Stimulants, etc. Quinine, Iron, and Mineral acids during convalescence. 3. Typhoid—term often used improperly. Should be restricted to enteric fever. Treat similar to Typhus, but avoid aperients, and treat diarrhoea with astringents and opium. 4. Relapsing. Amends on 5th or 7th day and relapses about 14th. See simple fever.
2. *Intermittent Fevers*.—Quinine in the intermission. The chief types are Quotidian, Tertian, and Quartan.

3. *Remittent Fevers*.—Treatment same as intermittent. In the severest form, or Yellow Fever, treat as Typhoid. Avoid Ammonia, and be cautious with Alcohol.
4. *Eruptive Fevers*.—1. Roseolæ. Sometimes simulates measles, sometimes scarlatina. Citrate of magnesia. Warm baths, etc. 2. Measles. Rash in blotches. Catarrh, etc. Aconite. Milk diet. Castor oil. Inunction, etc. Watch pulmonary complications. 3. Scarlet fever. Acetate and Carbonate of Ammonia, Inunction, Stimulants, Tonics, etc. Watch sequelæ, as ulceration of tonsils, abscess of ear, anasarca, albuminuria, etc. 4. Chicken-pox. Eruption of pimples which on second day are transparent vesicles, forming scabs on fourth day. Pyrexia slight. 5. Small-pox. Incubation 12 days, then fever and great backache, and in 48 hours an eruption of small red pimples which in a week inflame and suppurate. In simple cases the less drug-giving the better. In cases of depression, Quinine, Stimulants, etc. Vaccination. Collodion.

<i>Incubation.</i>	<i>Eruption.</i>	<i>Fading.</i>
Measles 10–14 days.	4th day.	7th day of fever.
Scarlet fever 4–6 “	2d “	5th “ “
Small-pox 12 “	2d “	Scabs on 9th or 10th, fall off about 14th.

6. Erysipelas. Tincture of perchloride of iron. Aconite. Quinine. Fomentations. Solution of Sulphate of iron. Nit. Silver. Carbolic acid. Collodion. Iodine, etc.

Heart Diseases.

Pericarditis, known by friction sounds, etc.

Endocarditis, by bellows murmur, etc. Valvu-

lar disease, by bellows or musical murmur—if synchronous with pulse and most audible at apex, mitral disease; if not synchronous and most audible over sternum and aorta, aortal disease.

Hypertrophy leads to increased impulse, dyspnoea, palpitation, etc. Dilatation produces debility. Functional derangement of heart from hysteria, anæmia, neuralgia, etc., very common. Requires antispasmodics, Ether, Nitrite of Amyl, Ammonia, Digitalis, etc.

Intestinal Diseases.

1. *Colic*—from indigestion and flatulence. Ether. Ammonia. Brandy. Vomiting. Purgings. Castor oil and laudanum Opiates—from mineral poison, Sulphate Magnesia, Sulphuric Acid, etc.
2. *Diarrhœa*.—Castor oil and laudanum. Calomel, etc. Afterward Astringents, Alkalies, Bismuth, etc.
3. *Obstruction*.—Castor oil. Croton oil. Enema. Fomentations. Manipulation.
4. *Duodenal Dyspepsia*.—Pain, faintness, etc., about three hours after eating. Mercury. Nitromuriatic acid, etc.
5. *Enteritis*.—Rest. Opium. Calomel. Fomentations, etc.
6. *Dysentery*.—Rest. Demulcent drinks. Farinaeous food. Poultices. Castor oil. Opiate enema and suppositories. Mercury. Bismuth. Gallic acid, etc.
7. *Cholera*.—Isolation. Disinfectants. Sinapisms. Stimulants, etc. Spinal ice-bags for cramps.
8. *Hæmorrhoids*.—External, should be excised. Internal, removed by ligature. Attention to digestion, and laxatives relieve. Gallic acid. Hamamelis. Opium. Carbolic acid, etc.

Kidney Diseases.

1. *Nephritis*.—Hot hip-baths. Fomentations. Mild aperients. Diaphoretics, etc.
2. *Chronic Nephritis* (Bright's disease, etc.).—Examine urine for Albumen. See *Uræmia*.
3. *Diabetes*.—See *Glucohæmia*.
4. *Chylous urine*.—Gallic acid. Iron, etc.
5. *Hæmaturia*.—Examine cause. Tinct. Iron. Gallic acid. Ice to loins, perineum, etc.

Laryngeal and Tracheal Diseases.

1. *Aphonia*. — Functional: Quinine, Iron, Nux Vomica, etc. Organic: Nit. Silver. Spray of astringent fluids, etc.
2. *Laryngitis*. — Acute: Antiphlogistic treatment. Warm moist air. Inhalation of stramonium, belladonna, etc. Tracheotomy. Chronic: Nit. Silver. Inhalation of medicated spray. Alteratives. Tonics. Aconite. Cocaine.
3. *Laryngismus stridulus*.—In paroxysm, warm bath with cold affusion to head and face. Chloroform. Brom. Potass. Spinal ice-bag.
4. *Dysphonia Clericorum* (Follicular disease of pharyngo-laryngeal membrane — often nervous).—Quinine and Iron. Cocaine. Cold shower-baths. Iod. Potass. Iodohydrargyrate of Potass. Inhalation of atomized alterative or astringent fluids. Sponging the larynx with Glycerine of Tannin, or with Nit. Silver (40–60 grs. of crystals to 3j water). Excise tonsils.
5. *Diphtheria* (Exudation of false membrane with low fever).—Inhalation of acid vapor. Lactic acid. Solution of hydrochloric acid, chlorinated water, nitrate of silver, etc. Tinct. Iron and

Quinine. Boracic acid and Glycerine. Chlorate Potass. Ice, etc. Sometimes Tracheotomy.

6. *Croup*.—Spasmodic: Warm bath. Alum. Emetics. Aconite. Membranous: Emetics, Calomel. Belladonna to throat outside. Inhalations of warm vinegar, etc. Tracheotomy.

Liver Diseases.

1. *Hepatic congestion*.—Passive: Sulphate and Citrate Magnesia. Senna. Taraxacum, etc. Active: Podophyllum. Nitro-hydrochloric acid. Aloes, Senna, and Jalap, etc.
2. *Hepatitis*.—Rest in bed. Fomentations. Restricted diet. Sulphate of Soda and Taraxacum. Opium, etc. When chronic: Nitro-hydrochloric acid. Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, etc.
3. *Biliary calculi*.—Hot baths. Fomentations. Morphia. Chloroform. Castor oil, etc.
4. *Jaundice*.—From suppression: Sulphate of Soda and Taraxacum. Podophyllum. Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, etc. From obstruction: Podophyllum. Aloes. Croton oil. Sulphate of Magnesia. Fel Bovinum. Phosphate of Soda, etc.

Lung Diseases.

1. *Catarrh*.—Warm bath. Dover's powder. Purge. Aconite. Chloride of Ammonium.
2. *Influenza*.—Rest. Diet of slops. Inhalation of vapor, Iodine or Belladonna spray. Sulphate Magnesia and Senna. Diaphoretic mixture. Quinine, etc., after.
3. *Bronchitis*.—Acute: Aconite. Chloride of Ammonium. Chronic: To be treated according to its nature. If secretion excessive: Alum, Squills, Ammonia, etc. Inhalation of atomized fluids, Carbolic acid, Tinct. Benzoin, etc.

4. *Hooping-cough*.—Ipecac, if much mucus. Senega. Nitric acid. Tinct. Aconite (1–2 minims). Belladonna liniment to spine. Alum and ginger. Brom. Potass., Lobelia, etc.
5. *Asthma*.—During paroxysm, a stimulant emetic or enema. Aconite, Chloral, Nitrite of Amyl. Ammonia and Ether. Stimulants. Tobacco. Datura Tatula cigars. Nitre-paper fumes, etc. In intervals, tonics, shower-bath, etc. Inhalation of spray of Vin Ipecac, Alum, etc. Grindelia.
6. *Emphysema*.—Invigorating diet, warm clothing. Carb. Ammonia. Chloral. Ether. Quinine. Arsenic. Iron. Stramonium smoking. Warm climate, etc.
7. *Pleurisy*.—Rest. Fomentations. Cupping. Aperi-ents. Opium. Aconite. Cream of Tartar Quinine. Pilocarpin for effusion.
8. *Pleurodynia* (neuralgic pain in side).—Belladonna and opium liniment. Sinapisms, etc.
9. *Pneumonia*.—Acute: Rest. Moist air. Aconite. Acetate of Ammonia. Opium. Tartarized Antimony. Veratrum viride. Fomentations, etc. Chronic: Iod. Potass. Iod. Iron. Hydrochlorate Ammonia. Cod-liver oil, etc.
10. *Pulmonary gangrene*.—Ammonia. Quinine. Iron, etc.
11. *Phthisis*.—Nutritious animal food. Hypophosphites. Stimulants. Cod-liver oil. Iron. Quinine. Inhalations, etc.
12. *Hæmoptysis*.—Salt. Mineral acids. Ergot. Opium. Inhalation of perchloride of Iron, Alum, Hamamelis, etc.

Stomach Diseases.

1. *Dyspepsia*.—Invigorating means. Rest. Early hours. Sea-bathing. Disuse of tobacco and alco-

- hol. Avoid indigestible food. Pepsin. Iron. Oxgall. Nitro-hydrochloric acid. Nux Vomica. Bismuth. Quinine, etc. Bismuth, Bicarb. Soda, etc., for gastralgia. Cod-liver oil, etc., for bulimia.
2. *Gastritis*.—Acute: Ice. Enema. Morphia. Fomentations. Great care in diet. Chronic: Low diet. Ice. Bismuth, etc.
 3. *Gastric catarrh* ("bilious attack"—"sick headache").—Seidlitz powders. Rhubarb. Ipecac. Mercury and chalk. Sulphite of Soda. Bismuth, etc.
 4. *Hæmatemesis*.—Rest. Ice. Alum. Tinct. Iron. Quinine and Iron, etc. Enema of beef tea and brandy.

Venereal Diseases.

1. *Balanitis*.—Cleanliness. Astringent lotions, etc.
2. *Gonorrhœa*.—Acute: Rest. Aconite. Active purgatives. Mild astringent injections. Camphor (5 grs.) and belladonna ($\frac{1}{2}$ gr.) pill at bedtime for chordee. Oil of yellow sandalwood, etc. Chronic (gleet): Temperance. Infusion of uva ursi. Injections of infusion of Hydrastis Canadensis, Alum, Tannin, etc, Lallemand's porte-caustic. Tonics, etc.
3. *Syphilis*.—1. Primary. For indurated chancre, a mercurial course. Soft chancres, caustic of acid nitrate of mercury, Monsel's salts. Iodoform. Astringent lotions. Iron tonics and nourishing food. Phagedenic chancre: soothing lotions and poultices. Iron. Iod. Potass. and Sarsaparilla. Sloughing chancre: fomentations and poultices. Opium. Nourishment. Stimulants. 2. Constitutional: light nutritious diet. Warm baths. Blue pill. Calomel. Iodide of Mercury. Iodide of Potass, etc.

X.

TABLE OF SYMPTOMS.

A.—TOPOGRAPHICAL.

1.—General Aspect of Patient.

I. ATTITUDE.

Unusual languor—invasion of acute disease—course of chronic ones.

Unnatural boldness—insanity—delirium.

General immobility—catalepsy.

Irregular and perpetual movement—chorea.

Distorted features, altered position and impaired motion of limbs—hemiplegia.

Tonic spasm of trunk—tetanus.

II. DECUBITUS.

Constantly dorsal—cerebral apoplexy, organic disease of brain and spinal marrow, acute peritonitis, general articular rheumatism.

Prone—generally in gastric, intestinal, hepatic and renal colic.

Lateral—some stages of pleurisy or pneumonia (not general); in consumption, when one lung is affected, the diseased side is usually lain on.

Sitting—diseases of heart and lungs, which interfere with respiration.

Head thrown back—laryngeal and tracheal disease.

Restlessness, jactitation, etc.—the invasion of acute

inflammation, idiopathic fevers, many affections of children, delirium and acute mania.

III. VOLUME OF BODY.

General enlargement—anasarca, or emphysema from a wound of the chest.

2.—Signs furnished by Head, Face and Neck.

Head bent to one side—convulsions, hemiplegia, torticollis, dislocation of cervical vertebra, cervical glandular swellings, cicatrices of neck, after burns.

Head bent forward—vertebral malformation.

Head bent back—diseases with dyspnoea, as croup, laryngismus stridulus, suffocative catarrh, etc. Tetanus, spinal meningitis of neck.

Cranium increased in size—chronic hydrocephalus—hypertrophied brain.

Edematous scalp—erysipelas, smallpox.

Facies stupida (dull expression)—typhoid fever.

Facies vultuosa (full, red face, injected eyes)—cardiac hypertrophy, cerebral congestion.

Pinched countenance (opposite of last)—acute peritonitis, in health, from exposure to severe cold.

Facies hippocratica—in chronic diseases just before death, in unusually prolonged acute disease.

3.—Physiognomical Rugæ.

Rugæ transversæ (in forehead)—excessive pain rising externally.

R. oculo-frontales (from forehead vertically to root of nose)—distress, anxiety, anguish, and severe internal pain. In acute diseases, an imperfect or false crisis, impending efflorescence, and often fatal termination. Linea oculo-zygomatic (from inner

angle of the eye below the cheek bone)—in children a cerebral or nervous affection; in adults, disorder or abuse of the generative organs.

Linea nasalis (from upper border of ala nasi, curved to outer margin of the orbicularis oris)—strongly marked in phthisis and atrophy, inferior part indicates gastric disease, upper part affection of the upper part of intestine. Conjointly with retraction of the cheek, and with the L. oculo-zygomatice, the eyes being fixed and complexion wan, an indication of worms.

L. labialis (from angle of mouth to lower part of face)—in children, a thoracic affection with dyspnoea.

L. collateralis nasi (in a semicircular direction toward the chin, external to last two)—chronic and obstinate disease of thoracic or abdominal viscera.

Œdema of face and eyelids—albuminuria, sometimes in anæmia.

Transient redness or flushing of face—women suffering from menstrual irregularity, and at the critical period.

Hectic flush—phthisis, wasting, chronic affections.

Paleness of face—cold stage of fever, and acute inflammation, chronic diseases, especially Bright's disease, in convalescence.

Dingy white or greenish face—anæmia.

Yellow tint—jaundice.

Yellow at labial commissures and alæ nasi—slight hepatic derangement.

Citron tint—in cancerous affections.

Bluish hue—impeded venous circulation, as in asphyxia, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, cyanosis.

Slate color—from the use of Nit. Silver.

Perpetual motion of eyelids—some cases of mania and idiocy.

Forcible closure of eyelids—photophobia.

Eyelids open—injury of portio-dura from paralysis of the orbicularis.

Paralysis of upper lip—lesion of third pair of nerves.

Epiphora (flowing of tears over the cheek)—obstruction of lachrymal duct, in initial stage of ophthalmia, and some neuralgic affections of the eye, presence of a foreign body.

Nostrils dilating forcibly and rapidly—difficult respiration.

Itching nostrils—in children a sign of intestinal worms.

4.—Region of the Throat.

Enlarged—some anginose affections, in the first months of pregnancy, and at the approach of puberty in females.

Violent pulsation of carotid arteries—acute mania, cerebral inflammation, hypertrophy of heart with dilatation of right ventricle, anæmia, sometimes typhoid fever.

Pulsation of arteria innominata (above the sternum, in front and to the right of the trachea)—aortic regurgitation.

Circumscribed swellings—glandular enlargements.

5.—Region of the Chest.

General expansion of one side—large pleuritic effusion.

Bulging of base of lung—gravitating pleuritic effusion.

Bulging at anterior superior parts of chest—emphysema.

Bulging in right hypochondrium—enlargement of liver.

Bulging in præcordial region—effusion into pericardium, or hypertrophy of heart.

Tumor about the junction of third rib, with right side of sternum—aneurism of ascending aorta.

Tumor between the base of scapula and the spine—aneurism of descending aorta.

Retraction of one side (usually the left)—after absorption of pleuritic effusion.

Depression or local retraction—absorption of circumscribed effusion, phthisis.

Respiration increased (healthy standard about 20 a minute)—dyspnœa, as in spasmodic asthma.

Respiration diminished—pleurisy and pleurodynia, paralysis of respiratory muscles, pneumonia, emphysema, pneumothorax, phthisis, etc.

Respiration jerking—spasmodic, asthma, obstruction of larynx and trachea, pleurodynia.

Respiration costal—abdominal inflammation and diaphragmatic pleurisy.

6.—Abdominal Region.

General increase of volume—ascites, meteorism, tympanites (these latter known by resonance, and occur in adynamic diseases, peritonitis, intestinal obstruction, hysteria, etc.).

Enlargement of hypochondria—diseases of liver or spleen.

Enlargement in epigastrium—hysteria and cancer of stomach.

Enlargement in hypogastrium—distention of bladder, ovarian tumors, fecal accumulation, etc.

Diminished size—in most chronic diseases, as chronic dysentery, in lead colic (with hard muscles).

7.—Genital Organs.

Enlarged penis in children—vesical calculus, masturbation.

Cartilaginous hardness of corpora cavernosa—from onanism.

Retraction of testicles—renal calculus.

Distended scrotum—hydrocele, hematocele, sarcocele.

Enlarged labia majora—general dropsy, local affections.

8.—Extremities.

Immovable—paralysis.

Contracted and rigid—softening of brain, etc.

Edematous—from embarrassed circulation.

Articulations swollen—rheumatism, hydrarthrosis, white swelling, etc.

Diminished in size—paralysis.

B.—PHYSIOLOGICAL.

1.—Functions of the Nervous System.

I. SENSATION.

Morbidly augmented—acute inflammatory affections of brain and spinal marrow, idiopathic fevers, hysteria.

Tensile pain—phlegmonous inflammation.

Dull, heavy pain—enlarged viscera, internal tumor, effusion in serous cavities, in the loins previous to menstrual and hemorrhoidal discharges.

Smarting pain—skin deprived of cuticle, or under influence of irritants.

Lancinating pain—cancer and neuralgia.

Boring pain—constitutional syphilis, rheumatism, gout, inflammation of periosteum, etc.

Contusive pain—from bruises, in acute diseases.

Itching and formication—cutaneous disorder.

Exaltation of vision—ophthalmia, inflammation of brain and meninges, some nervous affections.

Muscae volitantes—affection of brain and optic nerve, dyspepsia.

Hearing painfully acute—cerebral inflammation, hysteria.

Hearing obtuse—in typhus fever.

II. VOLUNTARY MOTION.

Increase of strength—acute disorder, with delirium, cerebral inflammation, mania.

Debility—in most diseases.

Paralysis—indicative of lesion of brain or spinal marrow, as apoplexy, spinal softening, etc., or of injury to a nervous trunk, or it may be functional, as in some cases of hysteria.

Trembling—cold stage of fever, nervous affections, ataxic fevers, in old persons, action on the system of lead, mercury, strong coffee, alcoholic liquor, tobacco and opium.

Rigidity of limbs—in upper extremities, a symptom of softening of the brain, cerebral extravasation, hysteria.

III. REFLEX OR EXCITO-MOTORY SYSTEM.

Cramp—pregnant women, hysteria, painter's colic, etc.

Tetanus (another form of tonic spasm)—may be trismus when the muscles of mastication are affected, emprosthotonos, with the body bent forward, opisthotonos, if bent backward, and pleurosthotonos, with lateral curvature.

Clonic or temporary spasm—seen in convulsions of children, in hysteria, and some affections of the brain, in subsultus tendinum taking place in acute, ataxic diseases, in hiccough, etc.

Morbid rhythmical movements—disease of cerebellum or its commissures.

Reflected or sympathetic sensations, as pain at extremity of penis from calculus of bladder, pain in right shoulder from congested liver, in left shoulder from disordered stomach, etc., are numerous.

IV. INTELLECT.

Exaltation of affections—hypochondriasis.

Abolition of moral sensibility—mania, typhus fever.

Illusion and hallucination—insanity.

Exaltation of intellect—melancholia, sometimes at close of life.

Enfeebled intellect—typhus fever.

Delirium—diseases of brain and its meninges, typhus fever, the exanthemata; diseases of chest and abdomen.

Insomnia—mania, etc.

Drowsiness—typhoid fever, some affections of the brain, etc.

2.—Function of Respiration.

I. DYSPNŒA.

1. FROM THE ACCESS OF PURE AIR IMPEDED.

a. *Mechanical.*

Rigidity of parts—cartilages ossified, pleura indurated, rickety distortion.

Pressure of parts—tumors or dropsies of abdomen.

Obstructions of air-tubes—effusions, swellings, or tumors pressing on them, spasms of glottis or bronchi.

Compression of lungs—effusions or tumors in pleural sac, in pleurisy, hydrothorax, pneumothorax, aneurism, etc.

Alteration in tissue of lungs—enlargement of the ves-

sels, effusions, as œdema, hepatization, tubercle, etc., altered structure, or emphysema, dilated bronchi, vomica, etc.

b. *Chemical*.

Deficiency of oxygen in the air—mephitic gas, rarefied air.

c. *Vital*.

Pain of parts moved in respiration—pleurodynia, pleuritis, peritonitis, etc.

Paralysis of muscles—injury of spinal marrow.

Weakness of muscles—prostration in ataxic fever, etc.

Spasm of muscles—tetanus, spasmodic asthma.

2. FROM THE STATE OF THE BLOOD.

a. *Mechanical*.

Obstruction to the passage of blood—diseases of heart and great vessels, tumors pressing on them.

b. *Chemical*.

An excessive venous state—violent exertion.

Deficiency of red particles—anæmia, chlorosis.

3. FROM THE NERVOUS RELATION OF PARTS.

Excessive sensibility of par vagum—hysteric dyspnœa, cerebral fevers.

Defective sensibility of par vagum—coma, narcotism, etc.

II. COUGH.

Hollow or barking—in last stage of consumption, chronic bronchitis, in some nervous affections.

Sharp or ringing—in croup.

Hoarse—incipient catarrh, chronic laryngitis, anginous affections.

Wheezing—asthma.

Belching—some disease of larynx.

Paroxysmal—whooping-cough, hysteria.

On auscultation, bronchial (harsh, rapidly evolved, concentrated)—phthisis, pneumonia, pleurisy, dilatation of bronchi.

On auscultation, cavernous (hollow)—tubercular excavation, dilated bronchi.

On auscultation, amphoric (metallic or ringing)—broncho-pleural fistula, large, tubercular excavation.

III. EXPECTORATION.

Scanty—first stage of acute affections of lungs.

Copious—decline of acute diseases of air-passages or lungs, in chronic affections.

Serous or watery—forming stage of bronchitis, pulmonary congestion and vesicular emphysema.

Mucous—bronchitis and pneumonia.

Purulent—phthisis, third stage of pneumonia.

Nummular (like coin)—tubercular phthisis, bronchitis of measles, occasionally in chronic bronchitis.

Flocculent, muco-purulent—advanced phthisis.

Tubular—plastic bronchitis, pneumonia.

Whitish—beginning of acute affections of the lungs.

Yellowish or greenish—acute bronchitis.

Rusty—pneumonia.

Putrid smell—gangrene of lungs.

Faint and sweetish smell—bronchitis, and first stage of phthisis.

Alliaceous odor—broncho-pleural fistula.

IV. PAIN.

Dull, heavy, aching, round the base of the chest—acute bronchitis.

Soreness in sternal region, and between the shoulders—acute bronchitis.

Sharp, lancinating, sudden, usually below the nipple—pleuritic.

Darting from anterior part of chest to interscapular region—in phthisis.

Constant pain between the shoulders—in phthisis, chlorosis, other chronic diseases.

V. EFFECTS OF PERCUSSION.

Increased clearness of sound—in pneumothorax and emphysema.

Dullness of sound—pneumonia, pleurisy, phthisis, hydrothorax, etc.

Wooden sound—chronic pleurisy, with dense membranes.

Tympanitic—pneumothorax and emphysema.

Tubular—pleuritic effusion, tubercular excavation.

Amphoric—(imitated by filliping the inflated cheek)—tubular cavities.

Cracked metal sound—cavities near the surface.

VI. EFFECTS OF AUSCULTATION.

Exaggerated respiration—in portion of lungs adjoining those unfit for respiration.

Weak respiration—from obstruction to entrance of air to the part.

Suppressed respiration—when mucus clogs up a large bronchus.

Jerking respiration—incipient pleurisy, spasmodic asthma, tuberculous infiltration.

Incomplete respiration (inspiratory murmur deficient)—spasmodic asthma.

Bronchial respiration (like the top of sternum and root of lung naturally)—in pneumonia, tubercles, etc.

Cavernous and amphoric—tuberculous excavation.

Dry Rhonchi.

Sibilant—in bronchitis, from modified calibre of air-cells.

Sonorous—in bronchitis, from modified calibre of air-cells.

Dry, crackling (few in number, coexisting with inspiration)—first stage of phthisis.

Humid Rhonchi.

Crepitation (imitated by rubbing a lock of hair between the fingers near the ear)—pneumonia in stage of engorgement and of resolution.

Subcrepitant (more moist than last)—in capillary bronchitis, pneumonia at resolution, pulmonary apoplexy, œdema of lung.

Mucous—bubbling through liquid in bronchi of large size.

Cavernous or gurgling—same as last, but in the pulmonary excavation.

Friction-sound—from diseased pleura.

Diminished vocal resonance—in vesicular emphysema, pneumothorax.

Exaggerated vocal resonance, or bronchophony—tubercle, pneumonia in stage of hepatization.

Ægophony (nasal tone like a bleat of a goat)—pleuritic effusion.

Pectoriloquy (resonance, as in a hollow, and transmitted in articulate words)—tubercular caverns, and dilated bronchi.

Metallic, tickling sound (imitated by striking gently a hollow glass vessel with a pin)—in pneumo-hydrothorax, with bronchial fistula, in some excavations of the lungs.

3.—Circulatory Functions.

I. AUSCULTATION OF THE HEART.

a. *Its Impulse.*

(Is correspondent with the pulse at the wrist, unless mechanical impediments exist.)

Strong—in fevers and inflammations.

Small vibratile—after hemorrhage, in anæmia, etc.

Full, strong, heaving, and somewhat diffused—hypertrophy.

Still more powerful, felt over the whole præcordial region—hypertrophy with dilatation.

Feeble and diffused—ventricular dilatation.

Sharp, concentrated—in anæmia or nervous persons, atrophy of the muscular walls of the heart with fatty degeneration.

Visible at scrobiculus cordis—obstruction anterior to tricuspid valve.

Visible at scrobiculus cordis, as well as between the ribs of left side—disease of mitral valve.

b. *Its Rhythm.*

(The natural rhythm is a long sound, a short sound, and an interval.)

Altered rhythm—most frequent cause is valvular change, dilatation of heart and atrophy of walls of ventricles, effusions into the pericardium.

c. *Its Sound.*

(Natural sound represented by lub-tub lub-tub.)

Louder and clearer—dilatation of the cavities, with thinning of the walls, without valvular disease.

Clearer, but not louder—muscular atrophy of the parietes.

Decreased sounds—impeded action, hypertrophy.

(Unnatural sounds, or murmurs.)

Endocardial (or blowing murmurs, bellows murmur, rasping murmur, filing murmur, musical murmur)—indicative of valvular lesions, of diseased blood, as anæmia, of nervous disease of heart.

Exocardial (rubbing murmur and its varieties)—pericarditis, from the attrition of roughened surfaces.

II. CHARACTER OF THE PULSE.

a. *As to its Force and Intensity.*

Strong, resists compression by the finger. In inflammatory affections, especially of the parenchyma of the solid viscera, as lungs and liver, in the active hemorrhages. In plethoric and strong individuals, any derangement of circulation will cause it.

Weak (easily compressible)—disease with prostration, nervous and chronic affections, especially when caused by perverted nutrition, produced by fear, diseases of old men, women, and children.

Full, volume of artery seems increased—natural pulse of plethoric and tall persons, diseases with strong pulse, cerebral congestion and apoplexy, cardiac disease.

Small, opposite of full—often from narrowing of aortic orifice, in the serous phlegmasiæ, as peritonitis, pericarditis, inflammations of stomach, intestines, bladder, etc., in hysteria, hypochondriasis and other nervous affections, in chlorosis, in cold stage of fevers, diseases with violent paroxysms of pain, a symptom of adynamic and ataxic diseases, and of purulent resorption.

Corded (hard, sharp, or contracted, giving a vibratory sensation to the fingers)—in the membranous phlegmasiæ, sanguine congestions, active hemorrhages, neurosis, lead colic, etc.

Soft (compressible or liquid, yields readily to pressure)—in adynamic affections.

b. *As to its Rhythm.*

Frequent—febrile and inflammatory disease, hemorrhages, etc.

Slow or infrequent—apoplexy, acute tubercular meningitis, some adynamic affections, sometimes in diseases of heart.

Unequal (dicrotous or double in beat)—convalescence.

4.—Function of Digestion.

Tongue diminished in size (generally also trembling and dry)—typhus and other low fevers.

Tongue coated, etc.—Dr. Louis' observations indicate that the tongue does not show the true state of the stomach. This is a subject worthy of further investigation.

Appetite voracious—pregnancy, hysteria and insanity.

Appetite diminished—most acute diseases.

Thirst increased—acute affections, especially of stomach and bowels—after hemorrhages, in diabetes.

Thirst abolished—some cerebral diseases with coma.

Vomiting—beginning of acute inflammatory and febrile affections, early pregnancy, in colic, cerebral diseases, hernia.

Pain aggravated by pressure—inflammation of viscera, peritonitis.

• Pain relieved by pressure—overdistention, neuralgia, colic.

Tormina—acute colic.

Tenesmus—in dysentery.

Fæces watery—serous diarrhœa, Asiatic cholera.

Fæces mucous (like white of egg)—chronic inflammation of the colon.

Fæces hard and scybalous—constipation, colic, cancer of stomach, etc.

Fæces clay color—deficiency of bile.

Fæces yellow or dark brown—excess of bile.

Fæces dark green—from bile, after calomel in children.

Fæces red or streaked with blood—dysentery; when the blood is dark, and mixed with the fæces, it is usually from the upper part of the intestinal canal.

Fæces pitchy black—melæna.

Fæces pure blood, unattended with colic—hæmorrhoids.

Fæces semi-transparent and colorless, with whitish clots (like rice-water or turbid whey)—Asiatic cholera.

Fæces black—from iron as medicine.

Fæces with shreds of false membrane—dysentery and diarrhœa, biliary or intestinal calculi, worms, etc.

Fæces with fat—diabetes, phthisis.

Fæces fetid—adynamic diseases.

5.—Urinary Secretion.

Suppression or diminution—most inflammatory and febrile diseases, dropsy.

Retention in the bladder—from paralysis, typhoid fever, hysteria, etc.

Increased amount—diabetes, cold stage of fevers, hysteria, from various passions of the mind.

Urine darker than usual in inflammatory affections; if much blood is abstracted during their progress, it becomes clearer; at the height of the inflammation it is clear and deeply colored; when it subsides, there is a yellow or reddish sediment of uric acid and urates.

Deposits of uric acid (red or yellow sand sediments)—fever, acute inflammation, rheumatism, phthisis,

all the grades of dyspepsia, disease attended with arrest of perspiration, diseases of genital apparatus, from blows and strains of the loins, excessive indulgence in animal food, too little exercise.

Deposits of earthy phosphates (white sediment)—indicate a depressed state of the nervous energy of serious importance.

Deposits of oxalate of lime—digestive derangement.

Urine containing blood—hemorrhage of kidneys or urinary tract.

Albuminous urine—Bright's disease, dropsy after scarlatina, etc.

Mucous urine—irritated or inflamed state of genito-urinary mucous membrane.

Sugar in urine—dyspepsia; when excessive, diabetes mellitus.

6.—Perspiration.

Profuse—acute rheumatism, decline of acute inflammations and fevers (the latter often critical).

Diminished—early stage of acute disease, dropsy, diabetes.

Night sweats—phthisis (profuse, debilitating).

Excessive acid odor—(rheumatism, gout).

Odor fetid—some adynamic fevers.

Odor mouldy—measles, scarlet fever.

Odor ammoniacal—sometimes in typhoid fever.

Odor peculiar in insanity.

Odor of chlorine or rottenstone—miliary.

7.—Animal Heat.

General heat of surface—in fevers.

External local heat—in inflammation.

Forehead hot—cephalalgia.

Scalp hot—cerebral disease.

Integument of chest hot—thoracic inflammation.

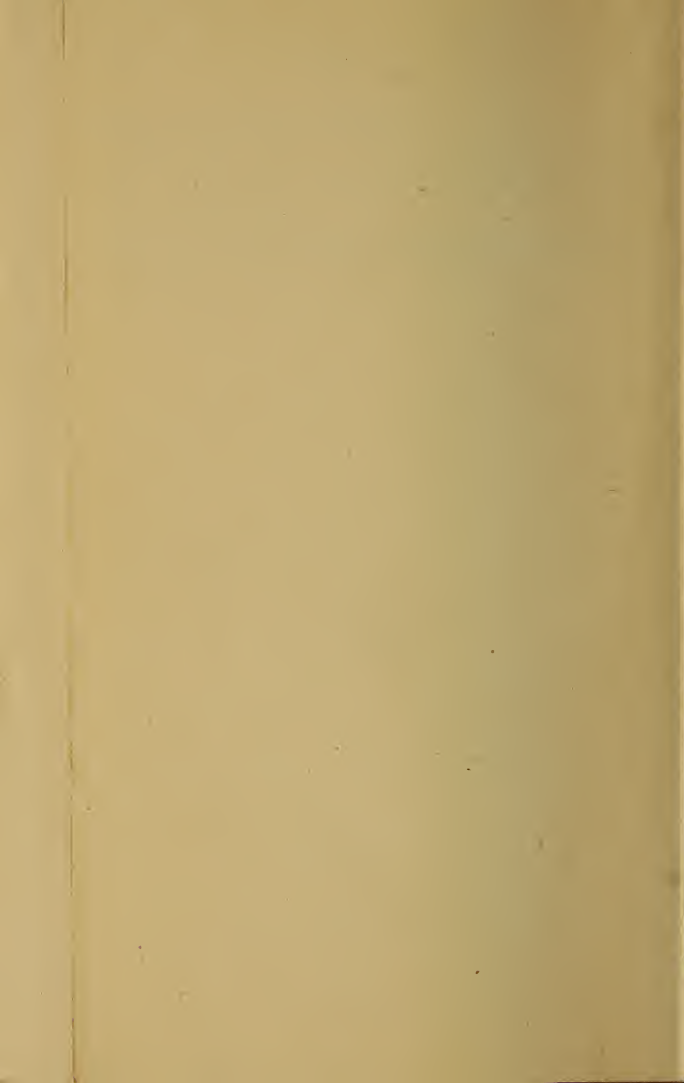
Hands and feet hot--phthisis.

Peculiar acrid heat (burning the applied hand)—in typhus fever.

Chill--initial of fever, and of the phlegmasiæ, particularly pneumonia.

Temperature generally low—from languid circulation.

Coldness of hands and feet—in nervous and anæmic persons.







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